ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1857.

Terms, \$1.50, strictly in advance. Office, 36 Washington St., Boston.

For Zion's Herald,

DIVINE PROVIDENCE. THEORY OF THE BIBLE.

case of St. Paul, in connexion with his voyage upon the Mediterranean, is in point. Godsaw that the ship in which Paul was to sail, would, in the usual course of events, pass where the Euroclydon governed, and the earth has not. God has not.

was. But the south wind blowing, they set sail, supposing they had gained their purpose. The result showed that the admonition was the voice of Providence, and should have been obeyed. The admonition of providential interference was not irresistible—this would have destroyed man's agency; but it was in harmony with moral government. Now there are ten thousand cases containing all the elements of this transaction, (though less conspicuous,) in national and indistributions. It is also that the licentious are the profine man may be come his life may be lengthened out. Thus with the licentious. The profine man may be cut off much sooner even than that—or by Providence he may be cut off much sooner even than that—or by Providence his life may be come his l vidual life, covering the whole length and breadth scription of natural judgments in the Bible; and of the world's history till now. A railway train is nothing can answer this, without admitting direct seen moving with the velocity of the wind. An interruption of natural law. God surely interevil minded man has placed an obstruction some- rupted natural law when he raised Lazarus; when where upon the route, or it may have been done he fed five thousand with a few loves and fishes : even by carelessness. On approaching, the engineer's mind is suddenly impressed with a thought of watchfulness, and he perceives the obstruction in time to prevent collision. Again: God may purposes. He does the same now. He supported withhold the warning, and permit a terrible de- a nation for forty years by daily interruptions of struction, to impress the world with caution and natural law. Is God further off in Christianity prudence; and to show to men how near the edge than in Judaism? Has he ceased to be the govof the great precipice from which he steps into ernor of the natural world? Who stood at the eternity, he daily walks. The following case is in helm of nature while God was doing these marvelpoint; we had it from the gentleman to whom it lous things in ancient times? Does he stand there occurred, some thirty years since; a man of probity, and of accurate observation. He was in his field getting hay; a violent storm came up, and when by reason of the glory that excelleth in the gospel. ter, and sat down under it, leaning against it. but that progress is the bringing God nearer-not After being there a few minutes, he felt a strong and sudden impulse to run, though he know not God further off in any of his departments of govhis seat and ran. He had gone but a few paces, -nor can it in natural law, as that, of necessity, splinters. There is Providence anterior to natural provement. law. The earth is full of such histories. He knows In a word : in stating the doctrine of Divine

-divine interposition.

ergy, from agencies entirely hid from the senses.

They are, of course, spiritual agencies. When Providence interposes in such a manner, the mind limited. But all this may be invisible. Every law.

But why these interpositions of Providence—sin, of righteousness, and of judgment,"—his own judgment on earth—his condemnation of sin, and of move, and have our being, in God.

as when lightning fell at his prayer; not in the corner, but in the presence of thousands, whose in- It affects more or less all his movements. In the terest it was to deny the truth, if they could: domain of the intellect and of the moral feelings. but they denied not. God interrupts natural laws ten thousand suggestions may be daily made, by when and where he will. He is doing it constantly, in some form or other, to answer the purposes lution, without invading at all human liberty, and of his moral government. A changeless machine yet carrying forward individual destiny, just in might do to grind wheat, but it is not adapted to proportion as that individual idestiny, just in a moral government. We need stability, and we have it: but we need also an adaptation to the phances in society—its moral shances. Today a might do to grind wheat, but it is not adapted to changes in society—its moral changes. To-day a given frequently that we may shun its force. But nation is good; in mercy it may expect a bountiful harvest; to-morrow it is rebellious, and it the field for the ministration of angels. They may should expect a famine, and it has it: but both of have charge of the winds—they may not. But these circumstances could not spring from the same clouds, under the same laws. It seems to us, stroys at his pleasure; but all in perfect rectitude, government of ded on earth, or we must admit rational and moral beings. ral law, or interrupting it; in changing the seasons, giving health or sickness, wealth or poverty, so as to adapt these natural changes to national, now occurs, Do they answer the conditions of and if so, of course, to individual character, and so far at least, as to give lessons of his will with Scriptures? If they conform to these, the inferregard to virtue and crime. The doctrine we maintain is, not that he interrupts universally, but for

! ment is, of course, the highest interest of the Almighty,-all agents are made to bend to this. He, of course, can do as he will: we have proofs But the great wheel of Divine Providence is seen developing itself anterior to the natural law. The governed, and the earth has not. God has not.

Government must be the same, then, in its general features. Natural law, like its author, we admit, has a moral tendency in its general arrangement. If a man will be industrious, on general principles, he will have food, though not always, (Job;) but idleness will elethe a moral tendency in the same of the same, then, in its general features. Natural law, like its author, we admit, has a moral tendency in its general arrangement. If a man will be industrious, on general principles, he will have food, though not always, (Job;) but idleness will elethe a moral tendency in the same, then, in its general features. Natural law, like its author, we admit, has a moral tendency in its general arrangement. the rain began to fall, he ran to a fir-tree for shel- There is an onward progress in divine government : why nor where—but as suddenly he sprang from ernment. It certainly does not in spiritual matters when a thunderbolt struck the tree and rived it to must be subservient to the higher end of moral im-

but little of life, who does not know them. We Providence, we must allow him to be governor, do not say that they occur in every event of life : administering a rational, intelligent governmentthey are occasional, they are frequent, they are, one somewhat analagous to what human governdoubtless, daily. They answer to the great element ment should be in its purity, only infinitely above, life, present or future. One in every place, in Providential interferences of this character, and every department, natural and moral, applicable terior to natural law, are seen frequently in the to nations and individuals. God is bound or limrise and fall of nations, as well as in individual his- ited only by his integrity, his wisdom, and love. tory. In the one case, a nation springs from the He can do what he will with his own. He does seemingly slightest circumstance in the world- this that he may be known among men. That the neighing of a horse, no matter how made to knowledge is eternal life. He judgeth among the neigh, the flight of a bird, or the powerful contest nations; and to allow him to do this, we must of the sword; and nations fall in the same way. take no agency from his hands. His lightnings, The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle his sun, and the storm-cloud, are his still, and he

Besides the three modes stated above, there is If we allow natural law to be an agent of the another mode of interposition of Divine Providence. Almighty, and that some of the more important God endows men, at times, with supernatural en- ones never change-such as the movement of the of man may work as quick as lightning. The man the health of the human frame; such, indeed, as seems above himself-and is so; and because he is pertain to most diseases - admit of constant above himself, the destiny of a nation is changed changes. God may cause a single movement in as well as his own. The history of Samson must this department of his government, and great not be forgotten. He, too, was a " pattern " of changes are the result-famine or disease, or both, the ways in which God works with man, and car- at his pleasure. Here, indeed, is another vast field ries on the government of the world. It is said, for the action of Divine Providence-one that takes even of Jesus, that an angel strengthened him. hold upon the most secret springs of life, entering How did he do this but by invigorating his faint- into the influence of the atmosphere upon all the ing frame? On another occasion he said he could organic functions, extending to every dewdrop of pray for his Father to send "twelve legions of the sky. The wind surely bloweth where it listangels," and it would be done; but why this, if eth : but who can tell whence it cometh? Were they could afford no help? But to afford help to the changes last referred to under laws as changea human being, the angel must come in contact less as the sun, why are they not as regular as the with him: he must have "power over the human rising of the sun? The experiments of the world senses; " over the spirit-too, to some degree, but have never been able to reduce these changes to

Christian in the world " has wrestled with " and But there is another department of an active overcome " wicked spirits;" every Christian has Providence, the notice of which we must not omit, been helped by an angelic ministry and by the Spirit of God. It was the Spirit of God that came upon Samson. Every Christian has felt, and does feel, that same Spirit invigorating his mind at times and giving him area to see, and a heart to times, and giving him eyes to see, and a heart to every human soul, more or less through life, preunderstand. He has not the muscular strength apparently of Samson—yet he has power, and some-times he may have even muscular power above ments of his Providence. By this Holy Spirit God is ever present with man, "convincing the world of son, if all things are under the influence of changeless natural laws? God has promised to give his ment final upon all. This active agency can scarcely angels "charge over" all his children. They are have assigned to it any limit. It covers all agesministering or serving spirits for this very end. all time; for it abideth with us forever, and ex-But how, we ask again, can they do this, but by tends doubtless to every human soul. It is the assisting us with their energy, or communicating Author of all the great spiritual changes in the to us some thought that should make us of more moral nature of man; of all true peace; of all than mortal power ! Whole States were sunk by true love to God or man; of all true hope; in a those ministrations in the ancient world; others word, "of all the fruits of the Spirit." By this were made by them. God changeth not. It is in agent God may give peace to a man or to a nation. this wonderful array of means, in their application to moral government, that God enlightens one ton, and thus change the destiny of a great peoby his Spirit, or converts the soul, and gives a new ple; or he can send a thrill of horror to the assasdestiny to a man and to empires. God is always sin's heart, and thus save his chosen one. Here at work, thus. He works in the mind both to God answers ten thousand prayers every day of the will and to do, while the agency of man works out world's history—every day he interposes for his his own present and future salvation. We live, and chosen ones. In this vast field of divine interposi-In the elements of Providence we advance one truly termed the moral world, embracing suggesstep further, and assume the ground, that God, tions to the intellect and impressions upon the at times, interrupts the course of natural laws. moral feelings, and all the aspects of Christian ex-He did this at his pleasure for two thousand years perience, and inward manifestations of God, the steadily, or the Bible is a fable. He did this when work of Providence is incessant. It begins with he fed Elijah in the wilderness by ravens, as well life, but abides forever. "This is that light that

therefore, that we must either give up the moral and in accordance with a just government for

Providental agency towards man, the question

1. Natural law is an agent of the divine gov

but in accordance with natural law.

3. God governs and providentially interposes, by suggestions to the mind, anterior to natural young Sultan hoped to save his land from the utter law; and thus saves or destroys, builds up or ruin which seemed impendent, and to elevate it to

plucks down an empire. creatures, at times, with supernatural vigor.

5. God directly interrupts natural law. 6. Providence and direct interposition of God is tered the circle of constitutional States. een in all his movements in the kingdom of It required the threats of turbulent and powergrace. The principles may be stated in another ful barons to extort from Christian King John the

2. God is the Upholder. 3. By him all things consist-are conserved. 4. God is the sole governor-not natural law ;

dence explain the connexion of that Providence scarcely ever chronicled.

with life?-with natural law !-with the Bible ? bility, as though the changeless God held the reins constitutional State-which organization is being of all the orbs in the universe; as though he drove gradually introduced into the different provinces them in their courses, as the careful driver does his though as yet there is scarcely one in effectual

agency held out in the Bible! We could express pean constitutional monarchs. In person he exerby quoting whole chapters-the whole of the rogatives, but both by means of ministers-the Psalms, of the Book of Job, and of the Prophets former by the Grand Vizier, the latter, by the

recorded facts of past history? They give a clear to the simple executive authority of the English and consistent account of that government for six and Prussian sovereigns.* The Grand Vizier is

They not only do this, but human experience can- President of the Privy Council,-every applicanot be explained without admitting all the Provition to the Sultan must be made through himdential agencies we have named. The experience he is the depository, so long as his master pleases, of Abraham, of Lot, of Moses, of Samuel, of the of the entire executive power of the Empire. Ir whole kingdom of David, of Enoch, of Elijah, and like manner the Musti is the representative of the of every other man, demands such an exposition. Sultan in judicial and religious affairs. Calling The history of life, of the whole world, demands the Koran the Constitution, the Musti might be these admissions. We take it, therefore, that they termed the Supreme Court of the Turkish Empire. of history, of experience, of the divine word.

LETTER FROM THE ORIENT.

On board Steamer, off Constantinople, Oct., 1857. Just upon the point of forsaking the metropolis of the Ottoman Empire for scenes of vastly different historical association, I will seize the mo-

phia," and just up in the mouth of Bosphorus the Police. boats, and misfortune immortalized the amorous
Leander. The city before me h is all the historical interest which twenty-nine sieges, eight captures and twenty-six earthquakes can give. 1 be- But the Turkey that is to be will never be the

suite, the Grand Vizier, the members of the State pires of the earth. Council, all the embassadors from foreign courts,
Pashas from every quarter of the Turkish Empire,
edly end, and that before many years shall have Silence was commanded. Silence reigned through been seen in the Old World. all that vast and gorgeous assembly. It was the The dominion of the Turks as a race must soon

Rechid Pasha made his appearance, and in a loud voice read an Imperial Document setting forth the principles which should henceforth regulate the government of the Empire. In the preamble, the Sultan bewailed the deep decadence of the land estribution that the product of the product the land, attributing the change of "ancient power and prosperity into weakness and poverty" to the departure of the people from "the glorious precepts of the Koran," and "the sacred laws of the koran," and "the koran, and the koran, an the Empire flowing therefrom." Instead, however, of enjoining a return to those "glorious predominions and to restore them to their primitive glory by the introduction of "certain new institutions," securing more perfectly the lives, honor, and property of his subjects. Then followed a regular charter, limiting the Imperial Power in re-

2. Divine Providence is seen, in governing the | the law, be they Mussulmen, Christians, Jews. or orld, by touching a spring in the spiritual world, what not. These new principles of government, borrowed entirely from the Christian States of Eu-

rope, were the means by which the progressive the rank among the live powers of the world 4. God providentially interposes by endowing which nature seemed to have intended it to occu-

py. By their enunciation Turkey sloughed off the erements of absolutism and benightment, and en-

Magna Charta; crowds of armed citizens surrounded the palace when King Otho reluctantly signed the constitution of Greece; scarce a Christian people of Europe enjoy the blessings of a free government who have not been obliged to wrest not man; not angels; not fate; not decree; not their constitutions vi et armis from their soverfor of matter; not mind, save his ever eternal eigns—it was reserved to the old Unbeliever, the intelligence, which is always present-always ac- Mohammedan Sultan of Turkey, to set an example tive; for "in God we live, and move, and have our of kingly magnanimity and enlightened policy, being." Now, we ask, do these views of Provi-

The principles enunciated in that Hatti cherif of 1. Do they accord with natural law? They Nov. 1839 have conducted to a theoretical organanswer precisely to this. We see universal sta- ization of the Empire after the model of a strictly teeds, with not the variation of an azimuth, save working order. In this organization the Sultan, when moral purposes—the highest interest in his so far as form is concerned, is really an absolute kingdom—demand it. Just as a king would bend monarch, exercising legislative authority as well every feature of his kingdom for justice or mercy.

2 Do they answer to the views of providential is limited in more ways than that of many Euror views in its very language. We could do this cises neither his legislative nor his executive pre-Mufti. These personages sustain much the same 3. Do these views accord with the government relation to the twofold authority of the Sultan nations, and of the world, so as to explain the which an English or Prussian Premier sustains the general representative of the Sultan in all 4. Do they harmonize with human experience? civil matters, and Keeper of the Seals. He is

are true. They have upon them the seal of God- He promulgates no ordinance, but gives a certain ity by certifying that they contain no provision contrary to their sacred Book. These two minis ters are the highest dignitaries in the realm after their sovereign, are equal in rank as regards each other, and enjoy the like salary of \$4600 per

The DIVAN, as the Privy Council is called, usually consists of the following functionaries: the ment to say a word or two upon a place so full of Mufti, the Seraskier, or Minister of War, the Min-Grand Vizier, (President,) the cheith-ul-islam, or interest. We lie anchored here in the "Golden ster of the Navy, the President of the Council Horn," just off "Seraglio Point," enjoying precisely the point of view of which Lamartine says:

"Cest la que Dieu et l'homme, la nature et l'art, ont place ou cree de concert le point de vue le plus tons, the Saperintendeur of the Mavy, the President of the Council of State, the Minister of Foreign affairs, Minister of Finances, Minister of Commerce and of Public Works, the Governor General of all the Fortifications, the Saperintendeur of the Mine, the Saperintendeur of the Mine, the Saperintendeur of the May, the Council of State, the Minister of Foreign affairs, Minister of Finances, Minister of Fina merceilleux que le regard humain puisse contempler intendent of religious foundations and lands, the sur la terre comparer quelque chose a ce maginfique et gracieux ensemble, c'est injurier la crea-tion." Close by is the mosque of "Santa So-

Sultan's "new palace." Historic heights sur-Scarce a stone's throw distant from me is the very Finance, &c., under the new organization. Suffice mmortal Ten Thousand; above, scarcely out of to say that all the important departments of a sight, is the hill whereon Darius sat whilst his army crossed the same Bosphorus; below but a few hours sail the spot is still pointed out where Xerxes linked the continents with his bridge of

hold hills on which Pausanias has trodden on the Turkey that has been. The Turkey that has been one hand, on the other is the Hospital of Scutari, was a blind and savage hierarchy, bearing in itself the theatre of the magnanimous labors of Miss the seeds of its own destruction. Just in the Nightingale. There is a tale to tell of every agony of dissolution she saw that the only hope height, a bequest has come down from every cen. of survival lay in the adoption of those principles tury. Where can the bewildered voyager begin! of government which Christian civilization has developed, in the place of the ruinous and barbaric I cast my eye upon this famed "Point." over ones which had hitherto prevailed. She sees every hich a veil of impenetrable secrecy was extended day more clearly that her future rise and prosperfor centuries; where has been enacted full many ity, the developement of her resources, her attainan intrigue of ambition, and of love, and of lust; ment of independence from an all too strong for-I behold the narrow portal through which have eign influence, and to the power and dignity of a een brought down under cover of night full many national self-assertion, are strictly conditioned an unfortunate minister and proud Sultana for upon her facility and readiness in assimilating her ommittal to the deep, silent waters, which tell no government and institutions to those of the most tale; I see the dark trees and strange buildings enlightened Christian nations. She begins to see over which early travelers used to speculate so that the wanton slaughter of a few thousand stout. anxiously, and which they so longed to explore, but forgetful of all the strange and secret dreams of passion which have been secret dreams of passion which have been secret dreams. of passion which have been enacted there, my eye Jesus of Nazareth, instead of believing on Mohameeks out Gulkhane, the outermost of the three med, however good islamism, is very bad politicourts, in vernacular the mansion of Tulips, or of cal economy. She finds surrounding nations get-Roses. I have wandered through and am acting a long way ahead of her, and though luckily quainted with each yard and garden and building, protected for the time being by the intense mutual from the Sublime Porte, which has given its name jealousies of the Great Powers, she dares not to the government, to the "apartments of the trust to so precarious a security. Her liberalwomen;" but to no point do I revert with such minded statesmen see that if time could only be lively interest as to this. Why? It is the Runtry-for a thorough civilization of the people, and On the third of Nov., 1839, that court was a thorough calling forth of its immense agriculcrowded with all the grand personages of an ancient empire. The Sultan was there with his

the Grand Musti, the Patriarche of the Greek and clapsed. With that dominion will fall the last Armenian churches, the chief Rabbi of the Jews. pillar of old Mohammedan Turkey. If the realm each glittering with all the magnificence of his of. can meanwhile be preserved an integer, the essenficial robes. Multitudes of citizens of the more tially new State will, we trust, offer a fairer speciintelligent class pressed at the gate for admittance. men of the truly Christian State than has yet

most solemn, most sublime hour which the Otto- end, if the empire remains unbroken, because the man Empire in its whole history had ever known. free institutions being introduced, are infallicepts" and "sacred laws," as he logically should venes to prevent the legitimate working of the inhave done had he been sincere in his attribution of the decline of his Empire to its departure there-from, the Sultan proposed to regenerate his fallen

* With the important difference, of course, that they administration of justice, and affirming the equal-ity of all the citizens of the Empire, in the eye of nical sense, forms no part of the Turkish Constitution.

can work upon, and in connection with England, interesting. The church generally and the Methothrough all Europe.

The way in which we may hope to see a true by the rending of the Missouri Conference from Christian State emerge from this transition epoch the parent body at the great secession. But that through which Turkey is passing is this: The present dynasty can only hope for legitimation and selves, and the church cannot now do less than perpetuity, when the time shall arrive, when the sympathize with them in their noble efforts to free rights of sovereignty shall come to depend upon themselves from their false and paralyzing posithe "consent of the governed," by a complete sev- tion.

erance of the State from any particular form of The work on the Pacific coast is also one of great religion. If it attempt to retain its Mohammedan interest and of much promise. California from character it must perish just so soon as the princi- the beginning seems to have fallen to our lot, and ples of religious equality, which now form a part though another form of Methodism was offered of the constitution, produce their legitimate effects. them, yet the people of that vigorous young State t cannot endure the predominance of this hand- steadily declined to identify themselves with a secful of Turks in the government. On the other tional organization. The California Conference hand there is no danger of the reigning families consists of sixty-seven effective laborers, who serve adopting any form of Christianity and erecting a more than three thousand members, scattered over State Church, even if the time should come when every portion of the State. For the position that family should embrace the Christian religion, which our church has attained in that region we because every political interest would be contrary are of course largely indebted to the timely assistto such a step. Meantime, if the divine blessing color to when, without such aid, the people must have thorough evangelization of the empire, we may be been almost entirely without religious provisallowed to trust that before the government adopts ions.

this neutral, non-religious character, the people will
have become so thoroughly imbued with the prinit began to be peopled by white men. That was a ciples of the gospel and Christian enlightenment far-seeing Providence which sent them there, that the spirit of the government will be more primarily to convert a perishing race of savages, truly Christian than any ostentatious patronage of but ultimately to welcome an incoming colony, this or that church could bestow. How strange and to mingle the salt of the gospel with the eleit would be should Divine Providence teach the ments of a nascent empire. The result is we have rulers of Europe the doctrine of the true Chris- in that territory (including Washington) fortytian State through the agency of infidel Turkey. three effective ministers, and two thousand three God may be reserving a sublime mission for these hundred and twenty-nine members and probationmillions of Christians, who, for a few centuries ers. The Conference also has five seminaries have been hidden from the world under Ottoman under its patronage; and, indeed, in the whole oppression. So God hid the Hebrews for years in territory Methodism has become almost the exclua desert until he had prepared them for his work. sive form of Protestantism.

They have been hidden here in these wide Ottoman We have delayed the longer with this part of dominions, but they are here. They outnumber by the work, from a conviction that the church needs far their weak oppressors-they are yet to be to have its attention called to the subject, and that heard from. The Turkey that has been has not a brief examination of the case will go very far been theirs: the Turkey futurus will be. The toward dispelling any doubts that may exist as to world's eyes turn with interest to the Turkey the wisdom of the general policy of the Missionary which is to be. W. F. W. Society in this matter.

For Zion's Herald.

LAY UP FOR YOURSELVES TREAS-URES IN HEAVEN."

were spoken by Him of whom it was said, "Never Missouri Conference. Some few of those then lost man spake like this man." All his words are the are returning to us. At present we have twentyexpressions of infinite wisdom and love. "The three missions, scattered from Central New-York words that I speak unto you," saith he, "they to the extreme northwest, and about thirteen benefited by his teachings, it is necessary that we work more severely taxes the faith and zeal of the receive and obey his words; for he is "the author laborers than these Indian missions; and perhaps of eternal salvation to all them that obey him." no other department holds out less promise of any And he says, "If a man love me, he will keep my large ultimate success; still men are found who words." He also says, "he that leveth me, shall consent to endure the privations necessarily attendbe loved of my Father, and I will love him, and ing the work, and the almost unanimous voice of will manifest myself to him" Glory to his the church, in favor of its prosecution. There is precious name. We know that he is true to his a sentiment abroad, that if those native tribes are

Saviour, contained in the words under our pres- propriation for these missions the next year is ent consideration, is first presented to our mind. \$6,620.

ye saved, through faith; and, "ye are all the to seek to multiply missions of this class. children of God, by faith in Christ Jesus." And Our French missions are few and feeble. "the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, never become either extensive or permanent. have indeed a treasure that is secure; laid up in prosecuted intelligently and successfully. heaven, "where no thief approacheth." Christ We have now passed over that part of the re-

and, when we have done his will on earth, Our treasures we then shall possess, And crowns of glory wear, And dwell with Christ eternally, In mansions bright and fair. REBECCA E. STAPLES.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

In many of the sparser sections of the sparser section In many of the sparser settlements of the older States, and even in towns and cities sometimes, English Domestic, 644 44,791 9,993 souri, and parts of Arkansas and Texas. Through Journal. their agency the rapidly incoming population is met by pioneer evangelists, and the Christian ele- Men are frequently like tea-the real strength

dists of that State especially, were greatly wronged

The Indian missions of our church are neither large nor especially interesting, so far as the promise of increase is concerned. We lost our principal Indian missions in the division of the The words that stand at the head of this article church in much the same way that we lost the hundred members. No part of our ministerial doomed to be exterminated, the church should, at The importance of obeying the command of our least, afford them Christian sepulture. The ap-

"Though he was rich, for our sakes he became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be grown to such proportions, and has become made rich." He took upon himself our nature, lived a suffering life on earth, and died to purchase department of our general itinerancy. It has 18 for us "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, presiding elders' districts, 218 missionaries, 150 and that fadeth not away." And all his instructions have a tendency to turn our attention and probationers. To aid in carrying forward this withdraw our affections from "the world, and the work the Missionary Society appropriates for the things that are in the world," that cannot satisfy next year \$38,000. We may not, however. the wants of an immortal mind, and inspire in our expect that it will ever, like that in which the hearts "durable riches and rightcousness." He English language is spoken, become self-supportsays, "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in ing; since, while its members are acquiring sight, is the hill whereon Darius sat whilst his modern and civilized state, even down to public inment, that thou mayest be clothed." And we that they pass over to our English-speaking conare directed to " seek first the kingdom of God, gregations, and so are lost to that particular class of churches.

But the question arises, how are we to lay up Our Scandinavian work, though more recent treasures in heaven! or, on what conditions are and much less extensive than the German, rewe made partakers of the heavenly inheritance? sembles it in most points; and in some, perhaps, Our Saviour, while speaking to the multitudes in it exceeds it. No portion of our labors has been parables, says, "The kingdom of heaven is like more rapidly and richly productive of the very unto a merchant man seeking goodly pearls; who, best fruits of evangelical effort, and probably none when he had found one pearl of great price, went are more highly cherished by the church, than and sold all that he had, and bought it." And he that among the Swedes and Norwegians, whether says, "whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not in New-York or in the Northwest. The statisall that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." He ties show 28 missionaries, (in nine Conferences,) requires all that we have and are; not that we and 16 local preachers, with 893 members and can be of any benefit to him, but because it is the probationers. We have also 11 missionaries, who only way in which we can receive blessings which speak the Welsh language, and devote their labors he only can bestow; for we cannot "serve two to the spiritual interests of their brethren who masters," and the first, greatest, and dearest com- use only that tongue. The whole number of mand is to love him with our whole heart. And members and probationers is 452. We are not it is through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, that sufficiently informed as to the facts of these miswe are enabled to perform the conditions required sions, and of the people they are intended to serve, by him; for "without faith it is impossible to to speak confidently in regard to them. We, please him;" and the apostle says, "by grace are however, incline to believe that it is not expedient

if, under the influence of his Spirit, in the exercise have one missionary laboring in Detroit, and two of that "faith that works by love," of which he in the northern part of the State of New York. is the heavenly author, we surrender ourselves, with an aggregate of about 200 members and prowith all that we possess to Christ, we receive bationers. For obvious reasons that work can

Father. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God; and if of missions to seamen. In this we may both rechildren, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs joice and regret. That we have ceased to make with Christ." Paul, in speaking to those who appropriations to support local churches, under the obeyed the gospel, and thus laid up for themselves guise of caring for the sailor, is certainly well: treasures in heaven," said, "all things are but we still think there should something be done yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." by us to redeem a class at once so large and so And if we thus become united with Christ, with needy from their present state of moral and relighim we "inherit all things." "He that spared lous destitution. But perhaps the time has not not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, yet come for us to move in this matter; but when how shall he not with him also freely give us all it shall come, which, we hope, may not be distant, things!" And if we are heirs with Christ, we we trust the work will be taken in hand, and

dwells in our hearts, and if we keep his command- port which relates to the domestic work. We ments, we have the promise that we shall abide in reserve the foreign for another paper. In dishis love, from which nothing can separate us; missing this part of the subject, we will recapitulate a little, and also institute a comparison of the statistics of this report with those of last year : Missions for 1857.

English Domestic, 700 55,000 218 11,756 28 673 11 412 German do. Scandinavian do. 220) Missions for 1856. all that they now receive. Besides these, the In all the principal departments it will be seen

whole Western frontier, including nearly the that there has been a steady and very satisfactory ntire region beyond the Mississippi, and most of increase, showing that the work is prosecuted efhe work on the Pacific, is properly missionary ficiently. In the columns of appropriations, the round. These domestic missions extend from retrenchments will arrest attention. It was here, ake Superior to Texas, and often constitute the indeed, that the principal abatements took place, greater part of whole Conferences, forming a since it would not have done to stop the supplies net-work over Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Mis- of our foreign missions.—Christian Advocate and

For Zion's Herald. EXPOSITION.

DEAR BRO. HAVEN: - Having read what has een written on the subject recently in the Herald, it has stimulated me to attempt to give some light on Romans viii. 19, 20, - a confessedly difficult

race, or Adam and Eve, not the brute creation. 2. "Was made subject to vanity." Vanity here means death; spiritual, physical and eternal. 3. " Not willingly." That is, they did not believe that death would follow transgres 4. " But by reason of him." Him refers to the

5. "Who hath subjected the same." That is, the devil, brought our first parents into the state eferred to, by his arguments and deception. 6. "In hope." Adam and Eve expected, or hoped that they would, on eating the forbidden

fruit, be equal with God. The meaning then, of the passage, is this: For the race were made subject to death, not by their direct consent, but by the deceptions of Satan, who inspired a hope in them, that they would, by obeying him, become equal with God. O.

CHRISTIANS DON'T CARE ABOUT MY

So said a young man recently, when pressed by friend to attend to the subject of his salvation ; I see them careless in the house of God, enrossed with the honors and pleasures of the world during the week, and I mingle often with those who profess to love me, and they never say a word to me about my soul. It cannot be a matter of so much importance as you represent, or surely

A few days later, that young man sent for his pastor, who found him with despair written on his pale, anguished countenance, and was about to offer prayer. But the young man prevented him. Your prayers," said he, " can do me no goodit is too late. I have grieved away God's Holy Spirit, never, never to return. I feel already in my soul the agonies of the damned. I sent for you, not to pray, but to be the bearer of a message -a message from the borders of eternity.

"You remember preaching, some six months ago, from the words, ' Choose you this day whom ye will serve.' You spoke of the value of the imnortal soul, the uncertainty of life, and urged an mmediate decision. My judgment was convinced, my heart touched, and I resolved, that let others do as they might, as for me I would serve God.

"You ceased. J. W., a member of your leave the house before I had an opportunity of speaking to him, I turned towards him to bes him to pray for me, and to ask him to come to my room after dinner, to pray for me, and to read the Bible and instruct me in the way of salvation. All unmindful of the sanctity of the place, and of the solemn truths just spoken, he was laughing, amusing himself in criticising the coat of an old man near us; and before I could recover from my surprise sufficiently to speak, he made some ludicrous remark on the subject-in which I joined him!

" All my serious impressions fled in an instant could not feel it; I saw my guilt, but my heart was harder than adamant. And now my prisonhouse is hell for ever and ever, with devils for my companions. Would to God I had never seen J. W. Tell him all this, and that I charge him with the loss of my precious soul. Had he been coneistent, I might have been rejoicing in Jesus, and prepared for endless blessedness at God's right

These were his last words, spoken with the fearful energy of despair, while the cold drops of agony bedewed the pale brow, and every breath was bu the utterance of the terrible remorse that preved upon the soul. A few moments more, and the deathless spirit stood all unprepared in the presence of its Maker-another fearful monument of the direful influence of a cold-hearted, inconsistent

and actions, your very thoughts as mirrored in your countenance, may be either saving souls or luring them to everlasting perdition. God help you to be faithful and wise in winning souls to Christ .- Am. Messenger.

A BAR-KEEPER'S EXPERIENCE. RELATED IN A METHODIST LOVE-FEAST, NOV. 22, 1857

He arose, with his heart overflowing with re ligious joy, and after some remarks he said : " I will relate a portion of my experience which I have not told before. I was awakened to a sense of my lost condition as a sinner, while in the act of dealing out intoxicating liquor to five little boys.

The largest one of the five called for brandy, and set down the bottle, and the boy filled five glasses, or put a quantity into each tumbler, and said to the ther boys, 'Now, boys, drink, or I will dash the iquor into your faces.' 'O,' said I to myself, 'I have a boy about the size of this drinker; and how ould I bear to have him pursue this course?' I then went to prayer, and asked God to enable me to make my living in some other way, and he gave me grace to abandon forever this death-dealing ousiness, and after a hard struggle he powerfully converted my soul, and I am happy, and on my way to heaven. In one sense I am like the worldly an, who, having made one farm, goes on to gain nother. Bless the Lord! I have religion in my neart; but I still want more, and still more." In the time of a great rain the little branches

ecome filled, yet what overflows is not lost, but runs into other streams-so when the soul is filled. and runs over with joy, what runs over helps and loes good to others. While this good man and class leader was relating these things, there was an unction about him which made all feel that he was a man of God. The house was filled with glory. Saint and sinner had confidence in his piety. May he be kept faithful unto death!

O that every grog-seller would pray, every time he sells a glass of liquid death, "Lord, help me to get my living some other way; yea, some honest way, that would not ruin my neighbors and their children!" This would soon dry up the stream of death which flows through the worm of the still. Yours in conflict, WILLIAM SIMMONS. Xenia, Nov. 24, 1857. — West. Chr. Adv.

TO DISPUTANTS.

It is possible that many of the opinions for which we persecute one another, relate to matters which our faculties are unable to comprehend. It is possible that, if our controversies could be submitted to the decision of beings of higher knowledge and intelligence than those of man, they would tell us that, for the most part, we are disputing about words which signify no realities, and debating propositions which, being unmeaning, possess neither truth nor falsehood. One thing at east seems clear-that, if the Being who inspired the texts on which different sects found their arguments, had intended us to agree in

Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DEC, 30, 1857.

REVIVAL OF ZEAL ON TEMPERANCE. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is a revival of interest in the cause of temperance. This is especially true in Massachusetts, and we think also in some other portions of the country. One thought must force itself upon every considerate mind, and that is the immediate dependence of the temperance movement upon the philanthropic and Christian spirit of the people. There can be no more accurate gaage or meter of the Christian spirit than this. It may not be true that a man's Christianity can always be fairly estimated by his own personal labors in the cause. Such an assertion would not bear the test of examination. For a man may be earnestly enlisted in some other department of philanthropy, and not have his attention directed to this; and some men may not understand its claims. But this we may assert : Let the claims of the temperance movement be understood, let them be thrust before the gaze, and an infallible index of the true Christianity of a man may be seen in the glow of interest awakened in his soul, and in the earnestness and strength of his advocacy of the cause. And, indeed, temperance can stand upon no other foundation. We would not lend our influence to aid a temperance movement founded on mere political economy, or mutual protection and safety. There is no breadth, no depth, no height, no solidity, no permanency to such an enterprise. It could not rise above its source, and such a source would be only a spasmodic, artificial, momentary life, to fall suddenly

into death and oblivion. The temperance cause was born under the influence of Christianity : it must live under that influence; and when it ceases to have that influence it must die. It has no body to rest upon, no machinery to be called into action at any instant. In this it differs from almost all other persistent general move-

Politics is as regular in its beatings among us as the pulse. Political perils and pauses come as regularly as the chills and fever of a new emigrant to a western marsh, who without looking at the almanac or watch can tell the day and hour pretty accurately by his fever or shiver. Every year we must have a whole batch of officers, from the chief magistrate downwards, and every four years comes a grand presidential furor, and as there is never any lack of turkeys and pumpkins in thanksgiving time, so there is never any lack of candidates for office ready to be sacrificed for the people. And thus by the very nature of the case an interest in the politics of the day must periodically return. Now it is much so even in religion. The Sabbath is the most powerful wheel in the Almighty's machinery. By its regular and unceasing revolutions it keeps the track open and bright, and every car of Christian

But the temperance cause has almost no machinery; none except little temporary organizations resembling the rough rustic extemporaneous machinery that a man may make in a new country to accommodate his simplest wants, like a log footbridge across a stream, or a tent of sticks and leaves does not feel interested, there is nothing to induce him to plead for temperance; and he will not feel, the Conferences were in favor of the change. unless his soul is-full of genuine Christian philanthropy. It becomes us then to consider how we may best originate, evoke, foster and direct a true temperance zeal, that fire of feeling which must lie back of any effective action. And to do this, have we any new and original method? Can we devise any plan better than that of the fathers?

For, be it known, the temperance cause has a hischanged except in the appointed way. tory of nearly half a century. A narrow line would that be on a time-chart, presenting the history of of 1832 struck out the original proviso and substithe porder, the commencement of a zone of brill

that shall vet helt and embrace the earth. How did it commence? How has it been prosecuted? What characterized its most prosperous growth? What has always accompanied its declensions and ebb tides?

Now it cannot be denied that when it has been thrown most for its support on the genuine unmixed. Christian sympathy of the public, its power has been most marked, and its triumphs most undisputed. Cast your eye backward fifty years, and what do you see? These six New England States, with less than half their present population, and among these almost none of foreign birth, consumed nearly if not quite as much intoxicating drink as now. All classes drank, from the minister who received it regularly on his pastoral visits, to the vagrant who begged his cider from door to door. And the results were disastrous. In an age free from the peculiar excitement of these times, when all other habits were simple, this one practice sowed the seeds of desolation and crime. Well do we remember the solemn assertion of an aged person of a town in Massachu setts, that scarcely a single adult had died in that town for twenty years who was not evidently hurried to the grave by the use of strong drink. Ministers fell from their pulpits into the drunkard's grave ; judges toppled from their benches into degradation. and the vice swept like a pestilence through the

land. How it was arrested is well known; with what heroism the first advocates of total abstinence stepped forth, against prejudice, obloquy, ignorance, appetite, interest, power. Good men took it in hand. The best men buckled on their armor. The ministry worked almost to a man. The most public spirited of the community labored, and the result was a grea

Merely as a history it is worthy of careful study What immense contributions to literature have been evoked by this era of moral enthusiasm. What countless speeches, erations, songs, poems, stories, tales, novels, biographies, histories, have been called out by this war! Wine used to be considered the great awakener of wit, but the half-crazed brains of the inebriate never begot such rich and abundant jokes as, from the lips of temperance orators, have convulsed many an audience with laughter. Considered merely as an educational agency, this temperance reformation has exerted a totally incalcu able moral power. And it has been, too, a good power. How many a bright genius has been saved; picked, a dirty gem out of a drunkard's house and company. and transferred to respectable society, and his name written among the honorable of the earth. One such instance as that of J. B. Gough is sublime, and he is but one of a great multitude. But there have been ebb tides in this revolution. There have been retreats and losses. There have been times when it almost seemed that what we gained would soon be lost. Would it not be well to inquire when and why these losses occur? And shall we not always find them to be when the temperance advocates desert their own single colors, and fall into some other ranks, and contend for some other advantage? It should be a fixed principle of all moral reformers to have no entangling alliance with any political parties, or with any other machinery. Let us stand alone and firm, and let others come to us; or if we go to others let us go in a body, compact, for a direct end, to be sought in an open, candid way.

A prohibitory law may be and is good, but we should much more seek to secure the united, earnest, moral influence of all good men. Without this the law would be of no benefit, and may be a positive evil: but with this, nearly all the real good could be effected without the law, as can be effected with it Our first object should be everywhere, not the law but a united, earnest, well-instructed public sentiment-such a sentiment as will make the law a necessity without an effort, and will enforce it with out delay. We need more of our former enthusiasm more of our first love. We need preaching on this topic, neighborhood temperance meetings, cold water armies. The organization of children into such as sociations lays the foundations of a structure, built of the young hopes and faiths of thousands of boys and girls-a structure that shall consume a half cen-

A COMMON GROUND FOR ALL HON. If anything strengthens our sense of responsibility,

wish of every other member of the church (there being but three members in full connexion, at the last General Conference); and under the latter it is not supposed that a two-third vote can be obtained in opposition to the wishes of the Board of Bishops, in opposition to the wishes of the Board of Bishops, until their powers are in some degree limited, or their love for slavery abates.

What can be done?
"The General Conference shall have full powers to make rules and regulations for our church," with The provise following them is no part of the re-

The proviso, but on the contrary is a grant of power.

The proviso, therefore, is wholly within the control of the General Conference by a majority vote.

This is not a new view of the subject, but has This is not a new view of the subject, but has been for twenty-five years conceded to be the true ground by our bishops and the church universally.

This will appear, from the fact that the Conference of 1832 struck out the original provise of 1808, and substituted one which they liked better, without the "joint recommendation of all the Annual Conferences," without a two-third vote, and without sending it round for ratification by the Annual Conferences under the new proviso. See Emory's History

ences under the new proviso. See Emory's History of the Discipline, page 113.

The work of one delegated General Conference cannot be considered more binding upon the church or the conscience than that of another. If the General Conference of 1892 could strike out the old proviso, and substitute annther, (which has never been visio, and substitute annuary, want has never been denied) then the next General Conference can strike out the present one, and adopt one under which they can act, and no constitutional questions can be urged in bar. I think our bishops and Bro. Stevens will admit this, having sanctioned it for twenty-five years. If they cannot, we pause for a "constitutional"

reply.

Let, therefore, all honest anti-slavery ministers nite in electing delegates to the next General Conference pledged to strike out the present "impracticable" burlesque of a proviso, and adopt one under which they can eradicate the "sum of all villanies" from the M. E. Church.

Ypsilanti, Dec. 21, 1857.

We regret the space given to the above commu cation, but as one of our papers had an article containing the same assertions unanswered, and as it is one great object of our papers to promote a right understanding of all our rules, we publish it with the Leavitt. following corrections :-

The first mistake is an assertion that our bishops look upon a movement for the eradication of slavery as unconstitutional. The charge is wholly gratuitous. There are methods of doing it that the bishops know to be constitutional, and have not breathed a word of opposition to them. Nay, we suppose they approve the object.

The second mistake is, that there is any difference in the process of changing a General Rule when recommended first by the Annual Conferences and when recommended first by the Gen. Conference. In both cases alike three-fourths of all the members of the Annual Conferences present and voting, are required, and two-thirds of the General Conference.

The third mistake is, that the several Conferences must each vote for a change in order to success, so that one member in Arkansas Conference or any Conferences voted solid against a change, they could not defeat it, if three-fourths of those voting in all The fourth mistake is, that there are only three

members in full connexion of the Arkansas Conference. There are more than three times three. The fifth mistake is that the proviso following the six restrictive rules, being no part of the rules, can be changed by a General Conference. The fact is, it is the most essential part of the rules, and cannot be

The sixth mistake is, that the General Conference the present. So far from that, the General Con ference of 1828 recommended the various Annual Conferences to vote for the change. (Journals of General Conferences, vol. 1., p. 331.) Four years afterward, the next General Conference found by a careful examination of the journals of the Annual Conferences, that the recommended change had passed all the Conferences; and then, and not till then, by a two-thirds vote, they completed the change. (Journal of General Conferences, p. 377, 378.) Of course, all the reasoning founded on these erroneous pre-

mises, falls to the ground. There is no need of impatience. Any attempt to ver-reach or circumvent plain constitutional restrictions will be sure to recoil upon the perpetrators. There are two plans before us; the one is, to change the General Rule on Slavery constitutionally; the other is, simply to declare slaveholding a sin. The latter can be done, but it is not enough. Efforts to accomplish the former should be made as often as opportunity is offered, till the end is accomplished oreover, all writers on this or any other subject, should be sure they are right before they advise,

CHRISTMAS MISSIONARY MEETING. The meetings in Bromfield Street Church, Boston on Christmas, were unusually profitable. The

church was full, morning, afternoon and evening.

The love feast of the morning was delightful and

hallowed; but we are decidedly opposed to reporting neetings of social worship, and shall not, therefore, record the remarks made by the various speakers. In the afternoon, Bishop Baker preached a dis course from Hebrews xi. 35 : " And others were tor tured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection." The theme was, True Christian Fidelity, and its reward. The nature of that fidelity which calmly stands the test of martyr dom, in hope of a better resurrection, was analyzed with careful discrimination between mere fortitude strength of will, passion of any kind, on the one side, and calm, genuine Christian confidence in God, on the other. The argument and instruction alone of the sermon would have riveted the attention of the thoughtful, but in addition to that, every position was most aptly illustrated by historical instances sometimes only alluded to, sometimes fully described greatly deepening the impression. Touching refernces were made to many missionariers, ancient and modern; among others, to our beloved brother Butler and his lady. The remarks made by Mrs. Butle when she declined, after prayer, to leave the missio till it became actually inevitable, were pronounce worthy to grace the tombstone of a Polycarp." We did not purpose to report even the thoughts of the sermon, but would only say that the genuine spirit of missionary life was most convincingly held up as the privilege and duty of every Christian. A deep and profitable impression was made upon the con

gregation. In the evening, after devotional exercises, conduct ed by Rev. Bros. Dadmun and D. Steele, two addresses were made. The first was upon the nature and foundation of that faith which can furnish the only good basis of missionary action. The second address was by Bishop Janes, given with his characteristic vigor and orginality. It is an understood thing that Bishop Janes is to give us at least one missionary speech annually in Boston, if possible, and it is always new and good. The themesfor he insisted this time that his address should consist of fragments-were, the nature and powers of the missionary society; the origin of our missions respectively; the obligations of Christians to be missionaries in person or by aiding others; the magnitude of the enterprise compared with any or all others; the true spirit of missions, which is nothing but piety. Each one of these themes became a picture, glowing and vivid, under the speaker's touch, and we all gazed and felt the truth of what he said.

Our Lerrens .- Editors ought to become a little

"A COMMON GROUND FOR ALL HONEST ANTI-SLAVERY METHODISTS."

We have long noticed that the anti-slavery elements of the church are not united upon any common practicable ground for the eradication of slavery from the M. E. Church.

We have noticed that our bishops have looked upon such a movement as "unconstitutional," and that some official editor advocates a similar view. In your last issue I noticed that one of our best anti-slavery men looks upon it as impracticable. In this I fully agree with him under the present proviso, which requires the "several" Annual Conferences to sanction the change by a three-fourth vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them and by a two-third vote when recommended by them and by a two-third vote when recommended by them and by a two-third vote when recommended by them and by a two-third vote when recommended by them and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by them, and by a two-third vote when recommended by the

THE NEW VOLUME.—With our next paper a new vol me will begin. Several members of the Publishing Association have suggested that it might be neces sary to return to the old terms, and raise the price of the paper to that of others of the same size and expense. We earnestly hope there will be no call for a discussion of that suggestion. An increased list of subscribers will put a successful, and, we trust, a final quietus upon it. In the mean time, rethren and friends, give us a hearty New Year's greeting. It shall be our aim and ambition to preent you with as good a paper as possible the comin

Goop !- Bro. Talbot, of Newport, sends us fifteen new subscribers, and no stoppages. Let every minister remember the claims of the Herald, and that Now is the time for action.

LAYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF EAST GENESEE CONFER NCE.—We have received a full account of the late convention, at which this association was organized, from its Corresponding Secretary. Our abundant and excellent correspondence of this week occupies all our space, but we shall give the account in our next

ORIGINAL.-The article on Divine Providence, or our first page, may remind some of our readers of an article on the same subject in a former volume of the Quarterly Review. That anonymous article was written by Bro. Cox.

tion of the friends of Temperance in Maine is called to meet in Augusta on Wednesday, January 13th, to confer together on the all-important subject of Prohibition. The call is signed by Neal Dow and S. R.

MAINE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .- A State Conven

Boston Journal.-Those wishing to take a daily paper, will find none better stored with news from all parts of the world than the Boston Journal, ad vertised in to-day's paper.

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE .- We hope Bro. Vail's commi nication on the Institute, found on the last page, will be carefully read. The suggestions are worthy of the most thoughtful consideration.

REV. J. McLAUGHLIN .- This beloved brother die at Charleston, S. C., on the 21st inst. The body was brought to Newmarket, N. H., for interment

LITERARY NOTICES.

WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE, OR THE YOUNG PAIN German of Richard Baron and Dr. C. Deutsch. By Trauermantel. Also, NANNIE'S JEWEL-CASE, or True Stories and False. Tales translated from the Ger man Julie Ruhkoff and Aug. Maritz. By Trauermantel, (Butterfly.) These two books are rich in instruction, novel in their style, and unusually attractive. They are profusely illustrated with colored engravings, and are among the best gift-books of the season for the young .- Crosby, Nichols & Co.

SARGENT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY FOR JANUARY, 1858. This is a new publication, on an excellent plan. It contains various exercises suitable for reading and eclamation in schools. The well known good taste and skill of the editor, who is also to a great extent the author, will ensure the excellency of the reading. We have not the slightest doubt that the oldest classes in our Grammar and High Schools would be nore profited by reading this monthly as a school exercise before the teacher regularly as it appears, than by the use of any First Class Reader whatever. The price is one dollar a year .- Epes Sargeant, 289 Washington Street, Boston.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1858 .- This is the twentythird year of the publication of this Annual. It is well furnished with maps, calendars, memoranda, catalogues of streets, public buildings, railroads, steam packets, ministers and churches, societies, libraries, banks, city government, militia, courts, ensus, various tables, &c., &c.; being in fact multum in parvo, a condensed Directory, a perfect Boston Vade Mecum .- Damrell & Moore & G. Coolidge, Boston Uncle Curioso's Tales for Youths and Maidens.

Franslated from the German of Braun, by Cousin Fannie.-We regard this book as eminently suited for the class for which it is prepared-not children out youths and maidens. The sentiment is elevated and Christian, the thought valuable. The pictures are well executed and beautifully colored, which with the whiteness of the paper and the clearness of the print give the book a very attractive appearance. -Phillips Sampson & Co., Boston.

SMILES AMD TEARS; or Life at Glenbrook. By Mrs. Frances M. Chesebro.—This purports to be a series of stories related by a mother to her child, giving a escription of her life. It is an excellent book for children .- Whittemore, Niles & Hall, Boston. For sale by Mayhew & Baker, 208 Washington St., Boston.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND. Exeter Hall services for the working classes - The Evan

gelical Clergy frustrated in their undertaking-The Services prohibited by the Incumbent-The Church of England in bondage-Dissenters taking up the work-Rev. W. Brock in Exeter Hall-London Methodists ought to engage in this work-Special efforts urgently required- The Gospel the only catholicon-Success of the British arms in India-British Churches resolving to do more for India-Thomas Thompson, Esq., and Dr. A. Duff-Evangelical Alli ance and India-Thos. Farmer, Esq.

ENGLAND, Nov. 27th, 1857. The services for the benefit of the working classes Exeter Hall, projected by the Evangelical party in the Church of England, which should have comnenced on Sunday week, have been prohibited by the Incumbent of the parish in which the Hall happens o stand. This must be regarded as a bold stroke when it is considered that both the Archbishop of anterbury and the Bishop of London gave their ction to the undertaking. However, Lord Shafts oury and the excellent man associated with him have been compelled to succumb, and the Independ ents and Bantists have now taken the field. As one good result of Mr. Edouart's intolerance

Exeter Hall is once more to be used as a place of religious instruction on Sunday evenings by Dissenters. Arrangements were made at a ministerial meeting called by the Rev.-W. Brock, pastor of the Bloomsbury Baptist Chapel. This step has been taken in full accord with the promoters of the late movement. Mr. Brock was the first preacher last Sunday evening, and the Hall was densely crowded with the working classes. He is to be followed or successive Sunday evenings by the Revs. H. Alton, J. Graham, N. Hall, and W. Landels.

We greatly rejoice in this movement, and that for wo reasons: First, because of the good which we trust will be the means of accomplishing; secondly, beause of the illustration it furnishes of the anomalous osition of even the Evangelicals in the "Church hardened and insensible, or it would be difficult to as by law established." It would have been indeed endure the successive words of cheer and hope that to be regretted if, on account of one man, such an opcome in our letters, with only now and then a slight portunity as Exeter Hall gives should have been lost abatement. A few talk about the hard times, but of preaching the gospel to the thousands of London. the quite common expression thus far is. "The sub- That, after the experiment already made, the Hall scription list must and shall be sustained." We should have been closed, would have been a calam-

What can be said, however, of the system which | there is a most painful suspense felt as to the fate ANOTHER LETTER FROM BRO. BUTLER. | beneficial. And if similar conventions were held rendered such an event probable? Mr. Edouart of our Futtyghur (American) brethren.º In every ought not to have the whole of the blame. He is list of the killed that we have seen, their names have wrong in the matter, it is Lord Shaftesbury and his party-wrong ecclesiastically, not religiously. Surely these events will be a great help to such in comprehending their true position. All honor to them, for they are noble Christian men; but they are Christian men bound in fetters. How much freer would be their religious action, if they were not confined

by the cords of a State Church! It is to many somewhat unaccountable, that the Wesleyan ministers of the metropolis do not in some way furnish their contingent towards meeting the demands for the special effort on behalf of the myriads of working men, who are living in the total neglect of religious ordinances. If not deemed expedient to unite with the Independents and Baptists in Exeter Hall, why not themselves organize a plan restricted to themselves for the delivery of lectures in some immense hall in the center of London, with a view to the moral elevation of the working man? Surely, together they might do what the stripling, Spurgeon, single-handed, has already accomplished! It is said that the Rev. John Rattenbury, one of the most eminent of our metropolitan ministers, doubts the utility of such efforts, as likely to injure existing congregations and long-tried modes of doing good but, we believe, after all, that such misgivings have no sanction from John Wesley's genius and example

The duty of attempting to reach the masses by some special effort is imperative; something more in required of every church and every nation, than the mere preservation of its own spiritual life; and just in proportion to the privilege of possessing Christian-ity, is the responsibility of universally diffusing it. Behind our splendid streets, beneath the shadow of our palaces of commerce, there shrinks from sight, in close, dark alleys and narrow streets, a population almost as ignorant and depraved as the aborigines of Australia, or the natives of the Polynesian Isleshundreds of thousands living without God and without Christian hope. In the districts they inhabit drunkenness, misery and crime, and momentary and maddening indulgences, are terminated by beggary

Rising higher in the social scale, there are numbers who live honest, sober lives, and discharge their ordinary duties in an exemplary manner, but who are possessed by a sheer indifference in relation to religious matters. Among these there are fewer positive forms of vice, but if there is not an active, there is a passive force, which quenches all that is ardent, while it too often remains impenetrable to all that is energetic in benevolence. In addition to these, there are many who have imbibed sceptical they were in a majority would speedily destroy the basis on which society rests.

Now the condition of these classes of community, the Exeter-Hall and like services are specially tells me, in a letter written ten days ago, that 2,500 adapted to meet. The gospel is of all things the not do it, philosophy cannot do it, Christian earnestur land.

The success of the British arms in India betoken the speedy re-establishment of our supremacy there: and now with commendable zeal the churches of Britain are realizing their solemn responsibility in relation to the millions of India as they have never done before. The conviction is becoming increasingly strong that when justice has been vindicated, and the convulsion stayed, we must show that we "care for the souls" of these heathen. New missionary stations must be appointed, schools established, and copies of the word of God be more widely circulated. The same evidence of zeal for the gospel must be afforded by us as has been manifested by our soldiers in their work of retribution. While our men of solence and our merchants strain every nerve to promote commerce and civilization, those who believe in dom, must be equally assiduous in striving to advance his glory.

Thomas Thompson, Esq., an eminent layman of the Congregational body, has in some powerful let- to ascertain their own loss, and, to their surprise ters in the papers expressed his opinion of the desirableness of a combined movement on the part of the churches of Britain for attempting, on a grander scale, the civilization of India. He has also generously offered to the Free Church of Scotland three hundred pounds, or \$1500, to bring their renowned missionary Dr. A. Duff home from Calcutta, to afford at home in this exigency his counsel and his eloquent pleadings in order that British Christians

might be directed and roused to suitable efforts. The subject, too, has occupied the Evangelical Alliance, in which we rejoice. This most respectable body is fast living down the reproach of impracticability with which it was assailed. Its catholic constitution may sometimes impede its measures of tangible utility; but it will often aid them, and sometimes confer upon them a moral value which no association erected upon a narrow basis could bestow. The present is, doubtless, such an occasion. The scheme projected by the Alliance is to have a combined system of Christian education, leaving the more direct work of preaching the gospel to the re-

spective Missionary Societies as heretofore. To carry out this scheme, an appeal is to be made to the British public on behalf of a general fund for the support and establishment of "Bible schools." Normal schools are to be founded in the chief cities for training native teachers through the vernacular language. Missionary schools of all denominations are to receive grants in aid. Native village schools also are to be assisted. Suitable books are to be provided and printed. A plan comprising these and other kindred objects has been prepared and is now under the consideration of the different Missionary Committees preparatory to publication and action. The following Wesleyans were present at the Alliance Conference when the plan was discussed and adopted : Revs. J. Scott, G. Scott, W. L. Thornton and J. Hartley, with Thomas Farmer, Esq., the last named seconding the adoption of the plan.

Already the Wesleyan Missionary Committee have determined on doubling our missionaries in India, making the eleven into twenty-two; but at the Leeds Anniversary the other day, several of the speakers demanded that we should send out at least twenty additional missionaries, and the vast assembly gave n their adhesion to this large reinforcement, not only by rapturous applause, but by raising a collection amounting in your currency to \$10,750. Another Englishman.

LETTER FROM REV. WILLIAM BUTLER IN INDIA.

My DEAR DOCTOR :- God still preserves us in safe-

ty; and he has mercifully spared our little one, which has been very ill since I wrote last. The effects of my night journey from Nynee Tal to Ram ghur, were not as injurious as I might have expected. Except sore feet and exhaustion, I was nothing the worse after a few days; but my poor horse succumbed; he died shortly after our arrival. But, to talk of more serious matters. This Mo

hammedan rebellion has extended considerably since my last. The Joudpore Legion, and several other ections of the native army, have gone. The total gazetted as having mutinied now amounting to nine ty-five regiments. It is also feared that the Bombay army is somewhat infected. The numbers of civil and military officers killed, from the commencement to the first of this month, amounts to 237. The number of civilians and others, we cannot imagine Among the military officers killed, are 32 general and field officers, including four generals,-Anson. Barnard, Skardon and Wheeler,-the two former being commanders-in-chief. The number of clergymen, (chaplains,) known to have lost their lives, is six,-the Rev. Messrs. Jennings, Moncrieff, Hubbard Hunter, Coopland and M'Allum. Whether any mis sionaries have been killed is doubtful. As far as we

away, and the whole ground can be examined. From all we know, it is really surprising how mer-

and their converts from all personal harm. One would have expected them to be the first and chief objects of attack. But they were not; and to the best of our information, they are all, or nearly all, safe. here to day, in the hope that it may reach you, were to be regretted. Yet the spirit, the character-Thank God! Even the six chaplains killed, lost I wish I could have waited till to morrow, but istic genius of the meeting, while it was living and their lives more from being mixed up with other Europeans than any other cause. And in each case, they were killed in the crowd. One of them fell at Cawnpore, one at Delhi, and one each at Gwalior. Shabjehanpore, Agra, and Jullundur. It is equally remarkable that the principal massacres have occurred at stations where there were no missionaries -such as Jhansee, Gwalior, Mahmundee, Seetapore, Fyzabad, and we may add Delhi and Cawnpore, for the missionary agency at these two places was but small and feeble: and what there was, it would appear, has escaped uninjured. All this is very won-

A census of the refugees in the Fort of Agra, was aken and published on the 27th July, of which the ollowing is an abstract: "Europeans and Americans, 1,989; East Indians, ,541; Native Christians, 858; Hindoos, 1,157;

Iohammedans, 299 : Total, 5,844." The "Americans" above, are miss eachers. The "East Indians" are only on the nother's side, and are always educated as Christians. The native Christians are 289 in excess of the total number given in Mr. Mullin's last statistics for all the missions in and around Agra; which seems to indicate that the native Christians of neighboring missions took refuge in the Agra fort, and were saved. The "Hindoos" enumerated, are household servants, and the "Mohammedans" are ooks and table servants.

Five thousand eight hundred persons shut up in a space not much larger than twice the size of the little park in which the New York City Hall stands! And this, too, in the hottest months of the Indian summer, and during the rainy season. They must

have suffered greatly. Though we believe the worst is past, any week vents may transpire that will entirely change the whole aspect of affairs in our favor; still horrible ac ounts reach us of pillage, burning and massacres -frightful details of the mutinies that have oc curred. It is dreadful to hear and to read them.

"My ear is pained, My soul is sick, with every day's report

principles, who boldly avow their infidelity; who if At our family altar, and in our closet, our cry is "O, Lord, how long!" Delhi has not yet fallen, so far as we know. Great sickness prevails in the British camp. A friend there, a medical officer, of their men are in hospital, 241 of whom entered most likely to influence them for good. Science can- in one day; and that in his own regiment of 500 men, 247 are lying sick! He fears that if the assault ness can alone succeed. Secular education, though | does not take place soon, they will not have men very valuable in its place, is powerless to make men enough in health to attempt it. May God save them better, though it may make them wiser. It may and from a reverse before Delhi! The effect of a repulse have gone up to God, than for that little army now before the doomed city of Delhi. We await the result with anxiety, but with Christian hope and confidence.

On Friday morning, we had a little battle of our own here. The new Mohammedan king of Rohilcund has three times attempted to push up his army to cut us off. But, on Thursday last, he made a more letermined attack, and actually sent his troops, (cavalry and infantry,) up to within seven miles of Nynee Tal. Night came on, and they halted; but our people were wide awake; and we sent down 30 nen, forming, with our 25 faithful native sowars, a little body of cavalry. With these we sent 200 of our Ghoorka (hill) troops. They met the enemy early on Friday morning; a bloody contest at once ensued. Within an hour all was over, and the God's promises, and are looking forward to his king- enemy flying in every direction, leaving 114 of their number dead on the field, besides the wounded they nanaged to carry off.

After counting the enemy's dead, our men turned and gratitude, found that they had only one man, a sowar, (native horseman,) killed, and two Ghoorkas wounded. One officer, Capt. Gibbency, was slightly touched by a pistol ball.

What a contrast! Did not God fight for thes men? He did; and they gratefully acknowledge it. The effect of this contest is of great importance. It puts a stop to all future expeditions against these stations, and so renders life and property safe from these wretched men. It has also calmed the anxiety of the hill tribes, who had as much to fear from them as the Anglo Saxons had, and who cordially hate all Mohammedanism. In fact, it has roused the tone of confidence here, and utterly dispelled a threatening cloud that has hung over us for months past. Nine rebels were hung here yesterday. Our commissioner caught them in the Terais, at the foot of the hills, engaged in the work of plundering the Hindoo vilages, and abusing their women. He sent them up here, and they were tried and executed at once. am informed that they met their doom with the indifference which characterizes Mohammedan fatal-

Such are the scenes among which our lot is still cast. O, for the return of the unruffled peace and tranquillity of a year ago! Well, it will come again,

perhaps, more abundantly than ever. A letter has just come in from a missionary in Benares. They have had a trying and anxious time. But God has preserved the lives of all the missionaries and their converts, in all that region, though many of them have lost their houses and property. He says some of the missionaries have retired to Calcutta till the country is quieted, and those who the government generously giving a free passage in their steamers to all such persons. Some of the missionaries have gone home to make a special appeal for funds to build up their schools, churches and houses again.

The fighting between the Mohammedans and Hin-Futtyghur; and even in places where they have not yet come to blows, the Hindoos are ready, and waiting the arrival of the English troops, to rise on the Mohammedans. They will doubtless take a terrible revenge, even apart from what the British troops will do. The spirit of the Hindoos may be seen in the fact that they have not only kept up a communication with us, but they are now actually sending up the government revenue to our commissioner; and this is altogether voluntary on their part, and even exposes them the more to the hatred of the Mohammedan tyrants, to whom they have refused to pay it. The settlement of Rohilcund will, in all probability, therefore, be very speedily accomplished. And it is a great consolation to know that when we return it will be with the cordial good-will of the

> could to aid us. Great preparations here for going down. We are evidently on the eve of stirring movements.

> immense majority of the people, thousands of whom

can certainly point to the fact that in our worst and

most dangerous circumstances they did what they

I cannot conclude without a reference to the noble position which I see this year awarded to the Lynn Common Church, in the amount of its missionary contributions. The Herald containing the list of missionary subscriptions, has reached me; and let me assure the members of my late charge, that, far away here in my lonely and trying position, it cheered my heart to see what a noble liberality they have shown to this blessed cause. I read every item in the list, and was equally grateful for every evidence I saw of the munificence of other stations. But still, Mr. Editor, I think Lynn Common, in the per centage to membership, stands at the head of the Conference. May they " provoke " others to equal Yours truly. W. BUTLER. " good works."

from his secluded position, Bro. Butler had not heard, has

Almorah, India, Oct. 5, 1857. but the consistent upholder of a system. He is been omitted. This looks hopeful. The extent of this letter will reach you, as, since I wrote last, the right views of church legislation, and make it possiright according to Act of Parliament; and he is sustained by the precedents of ages. If any one is coming. When a letter can get through, we know not, and I would therefore have put off writing till of ministers and layman, called together from five different Conferences, would agree on all points incifully God has preserved his missionary servants we are now threatened with danger from another volved, in a two days' discussion; nor was it to be

> For the fifth time, our implacable enemy, the ester, and one well-known in the anti-slavery war in Mohammedan Nawab of Bareilly, has sent a force these parts, said publicly: "This is the noblest conagainst us. This time he seems to have put his vention ever held in this city of conventions. and entire strength into it. At this moment, there are the thanks of the citizens are due the delegates for within view of Nynes Tal, 500 cavalry, a couple of kindling here the fires of Smithfield, which will infuse cannons, and about 3000 or 4000 infantry. They are new life into the anti-slavery enterprise." full of fury, and threaten us with all kinds of destruction. To oppose them, we have 500 Ghoorka troops, the convention, viz: "Is slavery in the Mination and the European gentlemen, with four cannon by any moral or constitutional right? planted half way (five miles) down the hill.

can save by many or by few;" while, under God, of these inquiries was thorough. The our confidence is in the strength of our passes, our reading and study, and conclusions reaches often that be with them." (II. Kings, vi.)

day of trouble, and of rebuke and blasphemy." This the construction and interpretation of law. Dr. W. remnant that are left," full of rage at Christ and synopsis of a well-framed, mature and unanswerable his people. His blasphemies against the Lord and argument on the constitutional question, in opposihis Anointed doubtless exceed in bitterness the tion to the position taken by the editor of the "great reproaches of the Assyrian king; and with similar official," at New York. pride and confidence he has said, "With my multitude, I am come up to the height of the mountains, to the sides of Lebanon, and I will cut down the tall church, the constitutional question shall be again cedar trees thereof, and the choice fir trees thereof, raised, these Conferences can be relied on to preand I will enter into the lodgings of his borders, and sent a bold and unbroken front to outlaw slavery. into the forest of his Carmel." (See II. Kings, xviii and xix.) He will—if God allows him; but not involved, and the subject had not been as thoroughly otherwise. And this haughty spirit may be the canvassed, there was not the same unanimity of senprecursor of his own destruction.

He first attempted to starve us into surrender, by of views; for when the vote was taken, there w cutting off our supplies from below. But this was but four dissenting voices. prevented, mainly by the good offices of our friend, In this respect, Mr. Editor, the conclusion reaches the Nawab of Rampore. Failing in this, he has by the convention differed from those presented i. dispatched one army after another to destroy us, till, your editorials. The convention expressed opinion those of the Nawab of Furruekabad have come command.

What God may choose to do with us, we cannot Saviour, Christ. It cannot be. But yet, our situation is at this moment a very serious one. None but God can save us. The force I have mentioned is on the will also assail us on the other, the Kaladoongee does often, quicken and enlarge capabilities for evil.

Let the truth of God, then, the grand catholicon for a morally diseased world, be brought in every way are fighting there. I have no doubt of it. Perhaps a morally diseased world, be brought in every way are fighting there. I have no doubt of it. Perhaps Nawab of Rampore, could only depend on his Patan rid of till it is changed, but because we want the incessantly into contact with the perishing ones of there never has been an army for which more prayand could easily be taken in flank. A movement of possibility of a repeal by a bare majority of a Genthis kind would enable our Ghoorkas to make a dash eral Conference. We want a Generel Rule which at them; their numbers would then be of little avail, and, from the nature of the ground, there would be no alternative for them, but to stand to be shot iniquity, in the form of pro-slavery sentiment, be down, or plunge over the precipice. The Nawab, however, cannot trust his troops; and the only way he can aid us, in addition to sending up supplies, is to furnish us with certain information of the intentions and strength of the enemy, and also to inform the British authorities at Meerut of our position and danger. This he has done.

> Since the preceding was written, a dispatch has the ruffians are killing and plundering the poor villagers below-their own (Hindoo) countrymen. And we can do nothing to save them! The enemy's superiority in cavalry is so large, that our little force plan. lare not face them on the levels. The news says their cavalry, instead of being 500, is 1500.

I wish I could wait till to-morrow, to give you further information, but this letter must go to-day.

or whatever chance it has of reaching you by this It seems to me, from the course that events are now taking, that the final struggle, after all, may be in Rohilcund. If General Havelock succeeds in re lieving Lucknow and defeating the rebels in Oude they will fly, not towards Gorruckpore or Azzinghur for the troops of our friend, Jung Bahadoor, of Nepaul, have taken, and now hold these places for us,

following them up, will render retreat impossible. Allyghur and Meerut being already in English hands, and the bridges and fords guarded, every avenue of exit will be closed, and the decisive fight will thus, in all probability, take place at Bareilly. The struggle will no doubt be desperate and san-

uinary, and even those that survive it, and attempt o fly, will have no chance of escape : for the Hindoo opulation will certainly hunt the cruel wretches down, with as little commiseration as they would a pack of mad dogs. How singular would it be, and what a retribution of Providence would it mark, if in this, one of the earliest homes which Mohammed anism seized in India 600 years ago, that very Mohammedanism should find its political death and have not gone, have sent their wives and families- | grave; in the chosen field of its Patan supporters. You will thus see how stirring are the events

mong which we live, as well as those on the very eve of which we stand. Ere another month has run its round, the dying groan of this Mohammedan rebellion may be breathed out at the foot of these hills, and within sight of our place of refuge. Amen! doos in Rohilcund continues, and has extended to Before the rising glory of the Cross, the gory Crescent of the Arabian Antichrist, struck from the orbit of its power in the Orient, sinks, with accelerated speed, to "the blackness of darkness for eve and ever!"

God may spare us to witness this glorious consum mation, or he may not. But whether this be the last letter that we shall ever send, (and who can tell but it may be ?- for our present circumstances are very critical.) O let the M. E. Church be faithful to the opportunity that God has given her in India! But I must close. Farewell.

Yours, for life or for death, WM. BUTLER.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION. This convention was held in the city of Rochester in the 15th inst. It was convened by a general call to the preachers and delegated laymen of the Oneida, Black River, Genesee, East Genessee, and Wyoming Conferences, who are in favor of extirpating slavery from the M. E. Church, by the General Conference of

Very different views were held in this section respecting this convention when the call was issued. Some thought it a proposed anti-slavery convention only in name, while the real object was to raise an issue between the two papers, the Northern Independent and the Northern Christian Advocate: others thought it premature-an attempt to do the work which must be done in the Annual Conferences, and through the periodicals of the churchwhile the fear was common that the result would be to distract, rather than to harmonize and strengthen, the real anti-slavery force in this section of the

Now that the convention has been held, we think there is but one sentiment on the part of all who attended, either to participate in the doings of the meeting, and to share in the responsibility of the results, or as mere observers,—and that is, that the convention was a good one, and the result will be

through the eastern, northern and western portions MY DEAR DOCTOR:-I have but a feeble hope that of the church, they would tend greatly to diffuse

quarter; so, lest anything should happen to us, I expected that the discussion would take place withwished to send this by the English maif which leaves out some issue being made, and some things said that potent, was also good. A prominent citizen of Roch-

Two leading questions occupied the attence is the just and practical method to leadt of much But our trust is in the "God of battles," who the church from this great evil?"

preparations, and our own valor. So here we stand, many months of reflection, were brought forward by calmly awaiting the result. 'Few as we are, we some of the ablest men of the church in Central New know "They that be with us are more than they York. The Hon. J. W. Stebbins, of Rochester, a man of well-earned reputation for legal ability, presented The help of Providence is not less certain or near, clear and most conclusive reasoning against the conbecause it is invisible. In one sense, this day "is a stitutionality of slavery in the church, based upon modern Sennacherib has come up to cut off "the L. Harris, of the Wesleyan University, gave us a

On this point, great unanimity prevailed in the convention. And whenever, in the councils of the timent. There was not, however, any great diversi-

exasperated by failure and his late defeat, he has that it was impolitic to attempt the change of the collected all his means, and seems confident of success this time. He has lately received large reinforcements; the refugees from Delhi, the troops of the Nawab of Malagurh, and we understand also chapter. You advise a different course. This dif-those of the Nawab of Furruekabad have come ference, we apprehend, is more in the order to be purto his aid, so that he has quite an army at his sued in legislation than in those principles involved, or the end had in view. You would place the change of the General Rule first, believing that to be practell; but we do not for a moment believe that he ticable and best. The convention would place direct. will deliver us into the hand of this enemy of our extirpatory legislation first, then a change of the Rule, if the latter is practicable, in 1860, which is questionable. We want a change in the Rule as much as you, and do not intend to be satisfied until Huldwanee side; but we have reason to fear that he it is changed. We want it changed, or a new one in its place, not from an apprehension that it san ctions foes are now about four miles up the narrow valley, extirpatory action of the church, placed beyond the

> fourth of the ministers to prevent the admission of slaveholders. To get slavery out of the church by a just process of legislation, is the first thing to be sought. The changing of the General Rule in 1860 was thought to be an uncertain matter. To change the chapter so as to exclude all slaveholders, and remove such as now in it from the church, is possible. There are, perhaps, anti-slavery men enough in the different Conferences to change the Rule; but it is probable they would not unite on any single proposed

> will unmistakably proscribe all slavery, so that if

the church should ever backslide, and the leaven of

more extensively diffused, it will be possible for one

This conclusion of the convention was based, no so much upon the "Demonstration," published by Bro. H. Mattison, in the Herald of the 16th, as upon past experience, and what seemed to be the imprace ticability in the case. You cannot enlist much zeal for what seems for the time being impossible, but men are willing to labor for a good which they

Western New York, Dec. 21.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. The Methodist Protestant Church in Maryland, as far as my own observations extend, is one of the but they will take the route to Shahjehanpore, and, most pro-slavery churches in this State. She was so into Rohilcund. The advance of the British troops baptized at her organization in the most offensive up the grand trunk road from Cawnpore, will compel pro-slaveryism. It is co-existent with her ecclesiasthe Futtyghur rebels also to cross the Ganges into tic body and soul. The 12th article of her constitu-Rohilcund. And the column of 800 English troops tion commences thus: "Every minister and preachnow moving toward Malagurh, will compel the in- cr, and every white lay male member in full comsurgents there to do the same, so that they must munion and fellowship, having attained the age of oncentrate on Bareilly. The advancing columns, twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote in all cases." Here is a caste religion worthy of Hindostan. Here is a church adjusting her moral machinery, not according to the New Testament, but in harmony with the slave laws of the slave-breeding and slave-consuming State. I am pleased to see that the Northern portion of the church have taken steps to separate from the morally decaying portion of the South. We wish the abolitionists among the Methodist Protestants abundant success in winning souls to Christ, who is the glorious Redeemer of universal

man, without distinction of color. Rev. J. D. Onins, formerly of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, has taken an appointment in the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church, South. This man while he traveled among us was known to have strong pro-slavery tendencies, but it was no bar to his being elevated to the presiding eldership. He has gone now where hi slavery proclivities may be developed on an extensive scale; and if there be any among the local or itinerant preachers of our Conference of similar feelings, with regard to slavery, I hope they will take the mail train for the South at an early day.

J. D. Long.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

MISSIONARY CARE AND IMPROVEMENT .- One of our eachers writes us: "I have been attending to our sionary interests, and will realize, notwithstand ing the 'hard times,' at least three times as much as we raised here last year.

"Another life membership."—Well, we hope our friends of the Genesee College and Seminary will keep on; perhaps they have adopted the plan of some other societies we know of, which is, first to make

every member of their church a life member, and then begin with the children of the Sabbath School. "Abandoned tobacco," and as the result of his savings, a mechanic sends us five dollars for the missionary cause.

"A free-will offering" comes from a brother who writes: "I read your appeal for the missionary cause, and as deeply as I felt moved to respond, yet personal financial embarrassment prompted me to turn a deaf ear at the time, thinking I would contribute my mite another time. But God's cause must be sustained, and while I try to pray for it, I must also give to it. Please accept the fifty dollars sent with this as a free will offering." sionary cause.

sent with this as a free-will offering." CENTRAL CHURCH, NEW YORK, devoted Sunday, December 20, to the missionary cause. Missionary sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. Durbin; and addresses in the evening by Messre Carlton and Durbin. The whole was arranged and superintended by the pastor, Rev. S. D. Brown. It was their first missionary Sunday in their new church, and they gave, as a pledge of their further devotion to the missionary cause, elemen hundred dillars!

ionary cause, eleven hundred dellars! A GOOD BEGINNING FOR A YOUNG CHRISTIAN .- ROY Dr. Porter was preaching in one of our city churches, when, at the close of the preaching, and at the beginning of the working ginning of the prayer-meeting, a stalwart looking man came up to the altar, and deliberately laying

aty have united with us on probaall the praise."

ss., Rev. Silas Piper writes, Dec. 13th: ing a good interest in spiritual things. ee have found Christ precious, and been ed since Conference."

Swampscot .- We hear that a good work of grace is in progress in Swampscot, in the Methodist Church. The meetings are largely attended, and many have copal dence dence in Christ. The whole attention of the minister and people is absorbed in this their legitimate work, leaving no time to notice any ungenerous unto others and insists that opposition or other matters.

A Christian Act .- Dr. Hamilton gives to the New Orleans Christian Advocate the following item: what shall be done for its

Now within the pale of the who hold their fellow-beings, are in Christ, as slaves, concer, the principles of the gospol ce, the principles of the gospol. thren in Christ, as slaves, conjustice, the principles of the gospel
of the church: And,
t has been alleged that the General
organic law of the church, not only allow
solding, but imply the right to practice it. pointed publications. This gentleman had been in the church only a week! Was not that commencing right? How many there are who have been in the church for years, and yet never thought of this sim-ple method of doing good! Will not some older members be admonished, and follow his example? solding, but imply the right to practice it; we are now and always have been, consti-

Rev. Wm. Wilson, Wesleyan missionary at Feejee,

we are now and always have been, constiily, a slaveholding church, to such an extent
we cannot even prohibit the future admission of
cenary slaveholders into the church, without
violation of our General Rules; Therefore,

1. Resolved, That we emphatically disavow and
repudiate the doctrine that the M. E. Church is in
any sense, by her Constitution, a slaveholding
Church. On the contrary, we affirm that slavery
never entered the M. E. Church by right, and under
the shield of the General Rules; but rather by suffersace, under a lax administration of the Discipline,
and in violation of a steadily expressed purpose to
labor for its extraption. violation of our General Rules; Therefore,

1. Resolved, That we emphatically disavow and repudiate the doctrine that the M. E. Church is in any sense, by her Constitution, a slaveholding Church. On the contrary, we affirm that slavery never entered the M. E. Church by right, and under the shield of the General Rules; but rather by sufferance, under a lax administration of the Discipline, and in violation of a steadily expressed purpose to labor for its extrapation.

2. Resolved, That inasmuch as the great evil of slavery, first in the church by neglect and toleration, and in violation of the rules for-bidding all evil, now claims to be there by constitutional right, we will resist to the utmost all efforts to give slavery a legal existence in the church, either by a perversion of the General Rules or by any other means.

3. Resolved, That in our judgment the General longerence has an unquestionable constitutional treating the contraction of the con writes:

Wesleyan Contribution for India .- The London Watchman states that the sums received from the Methodist societies in the United Kingdom for India have exceeded \$25,000; that amount was lately les; so that those who still persist in the practice have exceeded \$25,000; that amount was lately handed over, on account, to the General Committee at the Mansion House, London. Other contributions

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Dec. 22. Senate. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill t

A resolution was adopted requesting the President

The Senate bill was passed without amendment

—yeas 113, nays oo.

Dec. 23. Senate. Mr. Stuart, of Michigau, (Democrat) made a speech on Kansas, fully coinciding with Mr. Douglas. Mr. Broderick, (Democrat) of California also agreed with Messrs. Douglas and Stuart, and added that the President and Cabinet

were alone responsible for present difficulties. He was amazed at the forbearance of the Free State party in Kansas. Had they flogged their enemies

and driven them out of the territory he would have

applauded them. Yet he was no "Free Soiler," as he proceeded to demonstrate, but he liked justice. Mr. Brown said he should vote for the admission of

Kansas, free or slave, as the "people" should decide in the vote on the Lecompton Constitution. House. Mr. Warren rose to a question of privi-

lege, and offered the following preamble and resolu-

dent's Message as refers to Utah was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Petit announced the death of Mr. Brenton,

Both Houses of Congress are adjourned to 4th of

The Kansas Bills .- There are two bills now before

POLITICAL.

The committee then rose.

-yeas 118, nays 86.

secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of

nong us.

Resolved, That we regard the attempt to will yet greatly swell the amount. hange the General Rule on Slavery as an unnecessary and dangerous experiment, virtually concedeing that the General Rule protects the slaveholder-

ng that the General Rule protects the slaveholderand must be changed before slavery can be outlawed,
by direct legislation; thus impeaching our moral
integrity as a church; Therefore,
5. Resolved, That we cannot and will not co-operate
to change the General Rule, either in the Annual or
General Conference, until the question has been first
decided by direct legislation.
6. Resolved, That by direct legislation we do not
mean a wree explantion of the General Rule in the
sovereignty he said was absurd. He said that the

ference has an unquestionable constitutional t, not only to prohibit the future admission of

holders among us but also to take the most "hal measures, by direct legislation in the chap-on slavery, to carry out the spirit of the General

decided by direct legislation.

6. Resolved, That by direct legislation we do not mean a mere explanation of the General Rule in the Chapter on slavery; but a positive law prohibiting the further admission of slaveholders into the church and excluding all that are now within her pale.

7. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued by Rev. Dr. Whedon, editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, in giving to that leading and cherished periodical a decided anti-slavery character; that we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to compensate for any loss of patronage it may sustain on the "Border," on that account.

8. Resolved, That we request and shall expect our anti-slavery editors, who have been placed where they are on account of their anti-slavery sentiments, as well as their other necessary qualifications, to give to their respective periodicals, whether for the family or the Sabbath School, a decided anti-slavery tone. We cannot be satisfied with an occasional and mild disapproval of slavery, much less with entire silence upon the subject.

The proceedings are to be published in pamphlet form, together with the address, and will be sent to any who may desire it, and will send us their address and a counted of correct stamps. It will be an address and a counted of correct stamps.

any who may desire it, and will send us their address and a couple of postage stamps. It will be an invaluable document in the future campaign against

The House discussed the Treasury Note bill. nay desire it, and will send us their ad- ators will let me alone as regards my consisten slavery in the M. E. Church.

the public lands reserved in grants to States for THE LARGEST CHESTNUT TREE. REV. E. O. HAVEN. Dear Brother:—In the Herald of Dec. 2d inst., I noticed an article stating that Dea. Henry Taylor, of Derry, N. H., has a chestnut sixty acres of land, on condition of occupancy and tree which measures twenty-four feet around the trunk. and that it is probably larger than any other in New Eugland. That is indeed a large tree, but I believe I have one larger in Newton Center, and shall so consider it until the deacon gives us the height and spread of the limbs, in connection shaped; it is tall, as well as large around. I have to day measured it, and find the dimensions as follows, viz: height, seventy-six and a half feet; circumference of trunk, twenty-four three-tenths feet; and spread of limbs, ninety-three feet in diameter. I hope we shall hear more of the great chestnut tree of Derry; but until then, Newton leads New England.

Yours respectfully, Marshall S. Rick.

Newton Center, Dec. 23d, 1857.

Sull is tall, as well as large around. I have to day measured it, and find the dimensions as follows, viz: height, seventy-six and a half feet; circumference of trunk, twenty-four three-tenths feet; and spread of limbs, ninety-three feet in diameter. I hope we shall hear more of the great chestnut tree of Derry; but until then, Newton leads New England.

Newton Center, Dec. 23d, 1857. tree which measures twenty-four feet around the cultivation.

RECEIVED FOR REV. WM. BUTLER'S LIBRARY. Before acknowledged, 1 00 " Rev. Z. A. Mudge,
" Three ladies of Bromfield St. 3 00 Church,

" A Lady, "
Geo. M. Copeland,
Rev. J. W. P. Jordan, 1 00 50 00 \$450 00 Ralance to be raised,

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Bro. John Allen, of Fairfield, Me., Dec. 18, writes: Bro. John Allen, of Fairheld, Me., Dec. 18, writes:
"Just say that the Lord is carrying on his work
gloriously in this place. I said, in a former communication that the revival had commenced at the
Bloomfield appointment, on Fairfield Circuit; that is
still continuing gloriously. Last Saturday we comstill continuing gloriously. Last Saturday we comstill continuing gloriously. Last Saturday we commenced a series of meetings at this place, called fast meeting house, in connection with our Quarteely Meetings. The meetings are still in progress. terly Meetings. The meetings are still in progress, ritory.
Mr. Warren said that this was a question which with deep and increasing interest; every meeting seems to increase in spirituality and power; not so much in outbursts of joy, as in deep, pungent conviction for sid. We are expecting a general revival all-over this circuit; the prospect was never better.

My own physical and spiritual strength was never better.

Mr. Banks said that the fact that the preamble declarates that a state of war exists did not bring the My own physical and spiritual strength was never declares that a state of war exists did not bring the better, having labored constantly day and evening for three weeks, and feeling now just prepared for a lew campaign. We have had but little ministerial aelp, though what we have had was of the right stamp; but the church have worked vigorously, and our God has, above all, worked wonderfully in conour God has, above all, worked wonderfully in con-

our God has, above all, worked wonderfully in convicting, converting and saving souls. To him be all the glory, world without end. Amen."

Bro. H. E. Parmerter, of Gloucester, Mass., writes:

The Lord is saving souls in this place. During the last month the work has been steadily advancing; the membership are alive to the interests of immortal souls, and work with a willing mind. We find ourselves straitened for room for all that wish to worship with us; last Sabbath evening some hundreds went away unable to get into the house; we have a constant demand for pows and seats, but have have a constant demand for pews and seats, but have not one to give them. It is expected when spring

Mr. Humphrey Marshall thought that under all opens that room will be provided in some way. We praise the Lord for these blessings, and pray that the work may increase in power until Christ shall reign King of kings, and Lord of lords. I think we shall be able to do our part towards giving you a mittee on Territories to report a bill to repeal the few thousand new subscribers this year. We tried Mast year, and it was done; but still I want our list purposes.

After further discussion Mr. Keitt moved to table doubled this year, and shall not rest until I have the resolution. Motion negatived by 72 against 118.
The resolution was then agreed to.
The preamble was adopted by 107 against 77.
On motion of Mr. Banks, so much of the President Mr. Banks, so much of the Pres

Bro. William Schwarz, presiding elder of the German D rict, writes the following :- "For the ent of all the friends that feel especially a the German mission in Roxbury, I them that we had a very interesting and Mr. Niblack the death of Mr. Lockhart, both Representatives from Indiana, pronouncing eulogies on their characters.

Buth Houses of Congress are adjourned to 4th of

The love feast last night January. , and fourteen persons of

Bro. 1. 2. and, writes: "In the midst of infidel and Calvinistic opposition, God is graciously carrying on his work in Wapping, South This revival was not set up but

Windsor, Conn. This revival was not got up, but the census, make the apportionment, designate the suddenly came down, in great power and glory." returns of the election for members of the convention; St. Johnsbury Center, Vt., Rev. D. Packer, writes, while Mr. Banks' bill merely authorizes an election. Dec. 24th: "The Lord is with us in mercy. Some leaving the supervision and control of its details in ultimo.

wenty-four or five have recently sought and found the hands of the Territorial Government.

Minnesota.—At a Democratic legislative caucus, lapse of Asiatic cholera, when all other means have held in Minnesota on the 15th, Henry M. Rice and General Shields were unanimously nominated for

Compromise Project .- Southern gentlemen have an important movement on foot which promises an easy settlement of the Kansas agitation. It is intended when the Lecompton Constitution comes on, to take it up by the friends of the administration, both as a party measure and as a formal assertion of the Democratic principle of popular sovereignty. The Constitution will be passed with & proviso that it shall be presented to the people of Kansas for final cceptance and ratification. An enabling act will be incorporated in the new bill as an alternative in case the Lecompton Constitution is rejected by the people of Kansas.

Judge Hall, of Iowa, who was in the last Congress, has been appointed Chief Justice for the Territory of Nebraska.

James M. Buchanan, of Baltimore, will be appoint ed Minister to St. Petersburg.

It is rumored that the Tennessee delegation in Congress have unanimously resolved to reject the ecompton Constitution.

Kansas.—The Democrat has news from Lecompton that the Legislature passed an act submitting the Calhoun Constitution to the vote of the Territory on the 5th of January in three forms. First, constitution with slavery; second, constitution without slavers. ery; and third, against the constitution. Stringent measures have been adopted for watching the polls on the 21st. Commissioners were appointed in each precinct to take the names of all voters, so as to detect false returns. Many Missourians were going over to vote. An exciting affray occurred at Doni. measures have been adopted for watching the polls over to vote. An exciting affray occurred at Doniphan, in which a Free State man named Latham had been murdered. The report of Gen. Lane's death was false. Secretary Stanton had rejected the Militia and other obnoxious bills, which were not insisted on by the Legislature.

Reply to Walker .- Sec retary Cass has written brief reply to Gen. Walker's letter, the gist of which is that as the slavery question is submitted to the people by the Lecompton Constitution that should satisfy-both of which positions Mr. Walker denies.

Good Pay .- A requisition was made on the Treasury, Dec. 24, for \$530,000 for the pay of Members of Congress from the fourth of March last, under the joint resolution recently passed. Of this amount, over \$120,000 has already been disbursed, in gold.

Mr. Banks .- The resignation of Mr. Banks of his seat in Congress has been received by the Governor, and the 8th of January is fixed as the day to fill the acancy.

And as Sir Robert Peel did when he advocated the Reform bill?

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Kansas.—The Legislature has passed an act repealing the law authorizing the Constitutional Convention. The Militia Law was passed over Acting Governor Stanton's veto. Gen. Lane is appointed Major General, with eight Brigadiers, also an Adjutant and a full military organization.

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat says that on the evening of the 16th, a battle occurred at Fort Scott, between the pro-slavery and Free State men. Five of the former were killed; among them Blake Little, a member of the Lecompton Convention. Several were wounded on both sides, and twenty Free State men wore taken prisoners and confined in the fort. The Missourians were assembled in strong force on the border, and more fighting was apprehended. The difficulties grew out of the fact that Clark, notoririous as a murderer of Barber, two years since, went about, accompanied by a deputy, collecting taxes of the Free State men, and seizing their property in default of payment, making prosecutions under the rebellion law.

Nothing can be gathered from the various letters except that the territory is in intense excitement. The Fillibuster Captured .- The United States ship Wabash, under Commodore Paulding, landed 350 men at San Juan del Norte, and captured Walker and all his arms and ammunition, and all his men. Walker his arms and ammunition, and all his men. Walker is brought to New York on parole. Anderson, one of Valker's commanders, remains behind, having taken

Utah.—The last news from the Utah expedition is good. Cols. Johnston and Smith and their trains were up with Col. Alexander who reasons on Nov. 7th. The troops were in high spirits. Just enough snow had fallen to protect the grass from

Items .- A man in Cambridge arrested for stealing hen, was discharged because the fowl stolen was a rooster." The inference is that hens do not roost."-Rumsellers contrive to be discharged in p. 746. Boston under the Nuisance Act, by the disagreement of juries. The juries generally have rumsellers in their number.—Mr. Everett made a splendid charity speech before the Boston Provident Association on Forefathers' Day.—The liabilities of Peabody & Co., the American house in England, when assisted by the bank, amounted to the enormous sum of £6,000, 1000 sterling.

be the most massive block of stores on the continent. OF YOUR COUNTRY." It covers 55,575 superficial feet, and has a frontage 1100 feet in length and 70 feet in height. The whole

Boots and Shoes.—The Boot and Shoe trade remains pretty much as noticed last week. The demand for the South and West has been limited, and is likely to continue so for the present. The California advices continue favorable for moderate shipments, goods there paying a fair profit, but our exports for two months past have been large, and buyers wisely have held back the past week. There is evidently a falling off in the demand for that market. With the manufacturers there continues to be a moderate activity for spring sales, and the general features of manufacturers there continues to be a moderate activity for spring sales, and the general features of the market have scarcely varied.—N. E. Farmer.

Coast Survey .- The annual report of Profess ache shows that charts of two hundred and thirtyfive harbors, inlets &c. having been drawn, engraved and published. Filling up a gap of seventy miles on the coast of Maine, of seventy miles on the coast of North and South Carolina, of seventy-five miles on the coast of Georgia, and of three hundred and forty miles on the coast of Florida, will give a continuous triangulation from Guddy Head to Caro and forty miles on the coast of Florida, will give a continuous triangulation from Guddy Head to Cape Florida. The New England work is estimated at \$41,000. The entire estimated cost of the coast survey (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work) is \$452,000.

Cheap Food .- In 1845, and at times of popular cheap Food.—In 1949, and at times of popular hunger since, it was proved in England that the cheapest diet of a nutritious and palatable quality, which can be supplied to large numbers, is a certain mixture of rice or Indian meal, with condiments. Individuals have supplied that food, a plentiful meal, hot and well-relished, to some hundreds daily, at the cost of one penny a head (the materials and fuel without the cost's salaw, the labor being and fuel, without the cook's salary, the labor being the servants' share of the charity.) This is a hint which hundreds of kind-hearted middle-class people may avail themselves of. Anybody who desires to learn can discover from prison reports and officials, from Soyer's books, and from all who were concern-ed in feeding the operatives in 1842 and the Irish in 1847 and 1848, what kinds of food are the best for

The Liquor Law.—Pat McGillicody of Old Cambridge, was convicted in the Police Court last week of selling liquor contrary to law, fined \$60, sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, and to give bonds in \$1000 not to sell again. He complied with the sentence, with the exception of giving bonds.

Maine Banks .- The Portland banks resumed spe-Mane Banks.—The Fortland banks resumed spe-cie payments at the same time with the Boston Banks. Those of Bangor have not formally resumed, there being no necessity for so doing—as they have paid specie all the time with the exception of a week or two after the general suspension. This is the case with most of the banks in Maine.

Astonishing.—Dr. Freeman, of New York, says that almost one quarter of the children under ten years of age, in the city, die from hereditary inebriety. He advocates the erection of an Asylum for Inebri-

Congress for settling the Kansas affairs. The great difference between the two is, that Douglas' bill pro-

Ship Building .- The following table amount of tonnage built in the United States to by the people of Maine during the last ten years. Built in Built in 318,075 1849 1850 1851 256,577 272,218 82,256 91.212 298,203 351,493 425,572 1852 118,816 168,621 215,904 149,907 535,616 583,450 378,804 110,933

The years end on the 30th June. Incense Tree. - In the mountains of San Antonio Incense Tree.—In the mountains of San Antonio, California, eighty miles south of Monterey, and one thousand miles above the level of the sea, the rare and highly esteemed "incense tree" has been discovered, blooming with remarkable vigor and redundancy. This tree is used in several church ceremonies, and has not before been discovered in California. It is found in some parts of South America and Asia, where it is held in high estimation. On the same mountains, about twenty miles from the sea coast, a large bed of petrified oysters was discovered, and above them a growth of heavy timber, many of the trees being three feet in diameter.

Cannibalism .- By late intelligence from Valparaiso, A New Medicine .- A lady at Nashua recently had

ent of his speech.

ITEMS. Scriptural Instruction on Kansas.—The New York
Evening Post offers the following timely suggestions
respecting the unhappy state of affairs in Kansas:

As change of governors has been tried so faithfully as a panacea for the trouble in Kansas, why
would it not be wise now to try a change of policy?
Why not now send out a Governor with instructions
to respect the popular feeling of the territory, and
with power to make the minority respect it? Why
not abandon the attempt to make Kansas a slave
State, against the wishes not only of a majority of
the people of that territory, but of the whole nation?
The President cannot succeed! Then why not make
a virtue of necessity, as the Duke of Wellington did
when he moved the emancipation of the Catholics,

when he moved the emancipation of the Catholics, and as Sir Robert Peel did when he advocated the Reform bill?

Whatever clothes you have, let them be whole. "Clean yourselves of lice.
"Cure yourself and family of the itch: a spoonful

degree of that evil custom.

"Use no snuff, unless prescribed by a physician. I suppose no other nation in Europe is in such vile bondage to this silly, nasty, dirty custom as the Irish are. But let Christians be in this bondage no longer. Assert your liberty, and that all at once; nothing will be done by described.

longer. Assert your liberty, and that all at once; nothing you.

"Touch no dram. It is liquid fire. It is a sure, though slow poison. It saps the very springs of life. In Ireland, above all countries in the world, I would sacredly abstain from this, because the evil is so general; and to this, and snuff, and smoky cabins, I impute the blunders which are so exceeding common throughout the nation."—Works, vol. vi, v. 746.

State Street Block.—The "State Street Block" of fell in the battle of Bunker Hill were, "I AM A DEAR

Promotion.—Prentice says the fault with the fe-male Yankee teachers who go westward is that in-stead of teaching other people's children, they soon get to teaching their own!

Morals .- The Queen of Spain has at length issued

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Methodist Depository,

Astonishing.—Dr. Freeman, of New York, says that almost one quarter of the children under ten years of age, in the city, die from hereditary inebriety. He advocates the erection of an Asylum for Inebriates, and says eighty per cent. of cases can be cured by such an institution. This is asserted on the strength of experiments and investigations made by Dr. F., and the testimony of other distinguished physicians.

Cuse of Transfusion.—The delicate and interesting operation of transfusing blood from one place to another has again been successfully performed by Mr. S. Wheatcroft, surgeon, of Cannock, assisted by Mr. S. Wheatcroft, surgeon, of Cannock, assisted by Mr. S. Wheatcroft, surgeon, of Cannock, assisted by Mr. S. Blackford and Mr. Samuel Wheatcroft. The patient was Mrs, Benton of Cannock. When apparently expiring from loss of blood, about two pounds of blood was transfused from the veins of her husband into her veins, with the happiest results. In a few minutes after the current of blood began to flow, and the ebbing of life was checked, the circulation being re-established, and deliverance from apparently certain and approaching dissolution secured. The operation was performed on the 20th ultimo. Mr. Wheatcroft suggests the trial of this operation in the last stage of low typhus and the col-

In this city, Dec. 15, Alice T., daughter of Francis and Eliza Standin, aged 18 years.

In Springfield, Nov. 23, of scarlet fever and canker rash, Margaretta L., aged 3 years, 8 months; and Nov. 23th, Sarah Jane, aged 5 years, 8 months; also, Dec. 2, Alice J., aged 1 years, 8 months; also, Dec. 2, Alice J., aged 1 year, 2 months, children of James G. and Eliza Beggs.—" Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In New Hampton, N. H., 10th inst., Oscar Fowler, only child of Dr. T. and Abbie S. Rogers, aged 13 months.

mon have been sold to some extent at 80 @ 70e for Whites, Mova Scotia and Peach Blows; Chenangoes range from 75 @ 80c, and Carters at 90 @ 81 per bushel. Poultry commands a trifle better prices at retail. Other articles under this head are selling at prices given last week. SugAR.—The demand for Box Sugars has been active, and the market is firmer for all kinds. Sales of Cuba browns and yellows at 7 @ 9½ for common to very good

NOTICES.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mr. Sumner.— A correspondent of the Evening Post says that Senator Sumner could not endure the excitement of listening to Mr. Douglas; he was obliged to leave the hall immediately after the com-

Mr. Wesley's Directions to the Irish .- " Be cleanly.

of brimstone will cure you.

granite stores, just completed in Boston, is said to Man; FIGHT ON MY BRAVE FELLOWS FOR THE SALVATION

BUSINESS LETTERS TO HERALD.

D B McKenzie—C Larew—A R Lunt—A Goodell—F A Kilburn—A E Colb—J C Prescott—C Exans—J M Carroll—L G Taplin—N Prime—A Wheeler—D Kelley—J Hartford—Sanford & Co—W Leonard—J M Clark—N Martin—B F Wood—W L Durand—R Free—A Brown—J L Bishop—S Norris—John Webster—W A Clapp—O B Weaver—P Xichols—A N Wlittire—E Bradford—C Walsh—J Carpenter—A Drown—C Stilphin—J C Strout—C A Merrill—A Lamb—N E Strout—H N Hall—D G Somers—J Sexton—C Nutter—T M McLaury—G C Crawford—D W C Hunting—Ton—R W Black—I Adams—R Edgerly—G M Copeland—I J P Collyer—J Hartford (will do that thing for one year)—J S Cushman—J Bates—B I Himes—T Atkins—G B Bent—T E Sanford—C Tenney—G W Lufkin—J Walker—W H Williams—E Burns—N Ford—M Hayward—S S Yuran—N Andrews—J Farrington—H C Atwater—H Hurd—J B Eoote (yes)—S Quimby—M Stone—S W Brown—Harvey Ripley (please inform us where the papers now gothat you wish sent to Canton)—M L Starr—N Goodrich—J Atwell—G H Hovt—M Johnston—N W Everett—R Washburn—A D Wilsox—E A Newell—L L Shaw—H Robinson—W Rice Jr—A W Cunnuings—H Colburn—D Wells—I A Wardwell (Mary S has paid to April 1858) F N Boutwell—J Clark—W H Hall—H W Conant—R H Robinson—W m Rice Jr—A W Cunnuings—H Chamberlain—N G Lippit—D Johnson—L Sears.

Letters Received from Dec. 19 to Dec. 26.

A Adams—T Atkins—John Atwell—H C Atwater—H P Blood—S B Brackett—E Blake—S R Bailey—Ira Beard—Chas T Browning—G R Bent—E C Burleigh—C Bigelow—P Baldwin—Chas Churchill—O H Call—John Cadwell—A J Church—N C Clifford—L P Cushman—E Cowles—W H Crawford—H W Conant—J N Chapin—Geo C Crawford—I J P Collyer—L Cady—C C Child—H K Cobb—J N Collier—M Dickinsom—E Davies—A S Dobbs—John English—H Eaton—W Emerson—William Ford—U S Gardner—S Granger—Geo F Gavitt—D Gage Jr—C S Harrington—Geo W Herbert—Stephen Harding—Thomas Hill—J E Heald—D W C Huntington—E D Hopkins—E A Helmershausen—J Hall—J B Hunt—W E Harvey—E S Hildreth—B Judd—C D Ingraham—P T Kenney 2—P Kinsley—J D King—W Kellen—P Kinsley—W C Lanckton—S Lamberton—J Locke—Sylvester Littlefield, I J Lucas Jr—E A Lyon—J Locke—Sylvester Littlefield, I J Lucas Jr—E A Lyon—J Lock—Sylvester Littlefield, I J Lucas Jr—E A Lyon—J Lovejoy—W F Lacount—Maria P Morse—W V Morrison—C Munger—E Masson—J Mather—James Porter—H Packard 3—Daniel Poud—W R Puffer—R C Putney—S Quimby—J Emory Round—M J Stratton—M Spencer—N W Soct—A D Sargeant—E H Stokes—J Scott—M E Smith—C F Tupper—D F Thompson—S Van Benschoten—H Vincent—J W Willett 2—L White 2—A Webster—N Webb—D Wells—G P Wilson—G G Winslow—F A Williams—J Rames Poten—H Vincent—J W Na Scopphill Roses—I Scopphill Roses—I Scopphill Roses—I Scopphill Roses—I Scopphill Roses—J Van S Corphill Roses—I Scopphill Roses— Letters Received from Dec. 19 to Dec. 26

MARRIAGES.

HANOVER STREET CHURCH.—The Young Men's Literary Society connected with the Hanover Street M. E. Church will give their first public declamation exercise at the Melonian, Lower Hall of the Tremont Temple, on Wed-nesday expuring. Dec 20. for the benefit of the Sabbato

WORCESTER DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER. Oakdale, Clinton, P. M., South Royalsto South Royalston, Phillipston, P. M., Athol Depot, evening Hubbardston, Hubbardston, Oxford, Webster, P. M., Dudley, evening, Palmer, South Belchertown, P. M., South Belchertown, P. M. Monson, evening, Wales, Leominster Fitchburg, P. M., Ashburnham, Winchendon, Southbridge, Fiskdale, P. M., Charlton City, evening, Warren, Warren, West Brookfield, P. M., Ware, evening, Hardwick, 10 o'clock, P. M., Hardwick, 10 o'clock, P. M.,
Barre, evening,
North Brookfield,
East Brookfield, P. M.,
Spencer, evening,
Princeton,
Rutland, P. M.,
Berlin, P. M.,
Berlin, P. M.,
Worcester, Park Street,
Leicester, P. M.,
Worcester, P. M.,
Worcester, P. M.,
Shrewsbury,
Bhrewsbury,
Bhrewsbury, March

LYNN DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER. Stonehain, P. M.,
Danvers,
N. Reading,
N. Andover, A. M.,
Ballardvale, P. M.,
Swampscot,
Gloucester Harbor,
Parish,
Ipswich, A. M.,
Wenham, P. M.,
Liberty Street,
Purchase Street,
Purchase Street,
Parsons Mills, A. M.,
Topsfield, P. M.,
Boston Street,
Saugus, Boston Street,
Saugus,
Marblehead, A. M.,
Salem, P. M.,
East Cambridge,
Cambridgeport,
Maple Street,
Medford,
Malden, A. M.,
Union Street,
Union Church, P. M.,
High Street, A. M.,
Common Street, 27 March High Street, A. M., Common Street, St. Paul's, Central, A. M., Worthen Street, South Street, Waltham, Watertown, A. M., Winthrop, Dec. 30.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER. ord's Bridge, evening, Eastford, Gurleyville, Quarryville, South Manchester, Griswold, Voluntown, (P. M.) Westerly, Mystic, Uncasville, SANDWICH DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER M. Conasset,
Scituate,
Marshfield,
Pembroke,
W. Duxbury,
S. Abington,
Plymouth,
N. W. Bridgewater,
Sandwich. 16

W. Sandwich, evening,

THE MARKETS.

From the New England Farmer. BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1867.

At Market 1075 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 1560 Sheep, 525 Shoats, 850 Fat Hogs.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Sales not very quick, and purchasers buy sparingly. Prices are quoted about the same as last week:—Extra 87.59 @ 7.75; first quality 86.76 @ 7.25; second 86.25 @ 0.75; third 85.59 @ 6.25.

Working Ozen—Not in demand, and no sales noticed. Cores and Catters—Sales 824, 27, 31, 37 @ 42.

Shoats—York Shoats, prime quality, to peddle, 6½ @ 7; Western Hogs, 54 a 51. At retail from 7 to 9c. Sacats—York Shoats, prime quality, to peddle, 6; @ 7; Western Hogs, 5; a 5;. At retail from 7 to 9c. Fat Hogs—6; @ 6;c.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. [Abridged from the New England Farmer.]

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1857. There is a general complaint of great duliness in all kinds of trade and every branch of business. Our prices denote a slight improvement in some articles, and an increased

The close of the year occasions greater demand for mon-ey, and in consequence of this, some goods are disposed of at forced sales.

rery dull at a slight decline in prices. In lardthere is a reg-nlar, moderate demand, and sales are made at former pri-ces. Hams are selling for 9½ @ 10c for smoked.

noderate demand at 5 @ 8c P tb, and superior at 8 c. Pe In this city, Dec. 15, Alice T., daughter of Francis and mon have been sold to some extent at 60 @ 70c for Whites

browns and yellows at 7@9½ for common to very good quality; whites at 10c; Cuba Muscovadoes at 6½ a 7½c. WOOL—The price of domestic fleece and pulled are quite low, and thus occasion a greater inquiry. Sales to a considerable amount have been made, at 43 to 47c P b, best Saxony fleece, and 38 @ 40c P tb. for full blood. Inferio

Advertisements.

UNION LOVE FEAST AND WATCH MEETING.—
Providence permitting, there will be a Union Love Feast and Watch Meeting in the Methodist Chapel at Kennebunkport, Me., commencing Dec. 31, at 103 o'clock, A. We cordially invite our brethren of the ministry and membership in the vicinity to come up to this Feast of Christian Fellowship, and, by their presence and prayers, seek the blessing of the Lord our God. Ample provision will be made for all who attend. Dec. 23.

The Meeting in the Methodist Chapel at Kennebunkport, Me., commencing Dec. 31, at 103 o'clock, A. Usungfied at a bargain, by communicating with S G. LAXE, 36 Washington Street, Boston. If Dec 23

TEREOTYPING, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING. By WM. M. KENDALL, No. 26 Washington Street, Boston.

The Methodist Chapel at Kennebunkport, Me., communicating with S G. LAXE, 36 Washington Street, Boston. If Dec 23

TEREOTYPING, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING. By WM. M. KENDALL, No. 26 Washington Street, Boston.

STEREOTYPING, BOOK, CARD AND JOH PRINTING. By WM. M. KENDALL, No. 26 Wash-ington Street, Boston.

A YER'S PILLS are particularly adapted to derangement of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the compainints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pills are found to cure many varieties of disease.

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

As A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans.

"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

For Jaunder And All Liver Complaints.

For Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have so my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

Dysryrstal—Industrion.

From Dr. Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me, have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspepsia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed, I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

Dysryrsyrsyn-Dlaranion—Rellan.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their silerative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for bilious disease and diarrhaca. Their sugar coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midwife in Boeton.

"I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretions when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have, that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTRATION—COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

nate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

INPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA— ERYSIPELAS— SALT KREUM—TETTER—TUMORS—RHEUMATISM—GOUT—NEURALGIA.

From Dr. Ezekiel Hall, Philadelphia.

"You are right, Doctor, in saying that your pills purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities that stagnate the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and invisa vitality and vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOMACH—PILES—DROPSY—PARALYSIS—FITS—&C.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

"DEAR DR. AYER:—I cannot better answer you what

"Dear Diensyl-Parameter Sc.

"Dear Dr. Ayer:—I cannot better answer you what complaints I have cared with your Fills better than to say, all we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual eathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Fills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly."

"Thost of the Fills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

"AYER'S CHERRY FECTORAL has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every onne of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is ecaled and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Cougns, Colds, Holarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cougn, Brossenthis, Inceptent Conseuntification. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Cougns, Colds, Holarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cougn, Brossenthis, Inceptent Conseuntification in the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for the relied of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the discuss. Asthma makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afficted from the log colub of Theory and the conventing medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afficted from the log colub of Theory and the conventing medicine does not be for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lung From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

"Dear Dr. Ayer:—I cannot better answer you what omplaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say, Property of the Property of th

READ THIS. Extract of a letter from Prof.

HAYES, enclosing a Certificate.

Messrs. Fellows & Co.—Gents:—I made the examination of the Worm Lozenges as you desired, and found only the product mentioned in your note, which was of course expected, but which was not the less interesting to me. You have made an excellent choice of ingredients, and the preparation is a tempting one, and must meet with a large sale from its merits. I enclose a document which you may publish. Truly yours, A. A. HAYES, M. D.

CERTIFICATE.—I have analyzed the Worm Lozenges prepared by Messrs. Fellows & Co., and find that they are free from Mercury and other metalic or mineral matter. These Lozenges are skillfully compounded, pleasant to the taste, safe—yet sure and effective in their action.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

Assayer to State of Massachusetts.

Respectatily,

Assayer to State of Massachusetts.

More Proop!

Rev. Mr. Jackson, Baptist Clergyman, writing from St.

Martins, in reference to the Worm Lozenges, says:

Messrs. Fellows & Co.,—Gents:—It affords me great
pleasure in saying that I have known in my own family,
and in the families of others, wonderful effects produced in
the destruction of worms, by your Worm Lozenges, and I
can certify most conscientiously that I believe them to be
the most effectual remedy that has ever been invented for
the removal of worms from the human stomach, and I
hope, Gentlemen, in presenting such a valuable medicine to
the world, that you may receive a large patronage from the
public in general.

I remain, Sirs, yours truly,
St. Martin's, N. B., Aug, 15, 1856.

Fellows' WORM LOZENGES may be had of any respectable Apothecary or Country Dealer.

The close of the year occasions greater demand for money, and in consequence of this, some goods are disposed of at forced sales.

COFFEE—There has been a pretty active demand for Coffee the past week, but generally speaking at lower prices. FISH—The market for Codfish remains without material change since last week. The demand is fair, with sales of large at \$2.76 (@ 3.75) including all kinds; and small at \$2 (@ 2.52 P qutl.)

FLOUR—The receipts of Flour have continue quite large for the season, and the market is now abundantly supplied with all kinds, except choice family brands, which are likely to be very searce during the winter. The sales indicate a decline of 20 (@ 25 pe putl.) on the lower grades since our report of last week. We quote sales of common brands Western at \$4.60 (@ 4.80; fancy brands at \$4.98 (@ 5.10; common to good extras at \$5.50 (@ 0.25; extra family, mostly St. Louis, at \$7.55 (@ 8.4 Pb th. For Corn Meal the demand has been moderate at \$3.76 (@ 4 Pb brl. In Rye Flour the sales have been at \$3.76 (@ 4 Pb brl. For common and extra. Buckwheat selling at \$2.20 Pb 100 bbs.

GRAIN—A considerable decline in Corn has taken place, with more free arrivals of new, and a moderate demand, from the trade. There have been sales of new yellow at \$2 (@ 83c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Princes remain about the same; sales of Northern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Princes remain about the same; sales of Northern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Princes remain about the same; sales of Northern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Princes remain about the same; sales of Northern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good Southern and Canada at 45 (@ 46c Pb bushel, and good

Canada Peas are scarce, and held at \$1.10 \(\psi\$ \) bushel. In Barley the sales range from 80 \(\psi\$ 90c \(\psi\$ \) bush.

HAY—There is no change to notice in this article. Eastern is in moderate demand, at the prices quoted last week. Country Hay and Straw command the prices given two weeks ago. Sales are duller than for many years.

HIDES—Hides are in good demand, and there is better feeling in the market.

LEATHER—The demand for Leather has continued quite active, with sales of Buenos Ayres and Orinoco, to some extent, at 20 \(\psi\$ 23c for light and middle weights, and 19 \(\psi\$ 21c for overweights. Slaughter Leather in rough has been selling quite freely at 20c \(\psi\$ h. Calf Skins, curried, are selling at 60 \(\psi\$ 70c \(\psi\$ h. for light, and 55 \(\psi\$ 65 for heavy. Rough are from 15 to 20c below these rates.

MOLASSES—There is a better feeling for all kinds of retailing Molasses, and the stock has become considerably reduced. Prices are somewhat advanced from former quotations.

PROVISIONS—We learn that the demand for Pork is more active, and as it has been arriving pretty freely the transactions of the week have been considerable. Beef is very dull at a slight decline in prices. In lardthere is a regular, moderate demand, and sales are made at former prices. Hams are selling for 9½ @ 10c for smoked.

PRODUCE—The market is quite firm for choice grades

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ANDALS ANDALS

ces. Hams are selling for 9½ @ 10c for smoked.

PRODUCE—The market is quite firm for choice grades of Butter, but in prices there is no material change. The sales of good and choice New York and Vermont dairies have been at 18 @ 19c, and common from 14 @ 17c P 18.

Canada, Ohio and other Western ranges from 12 @ 17c P 18.

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Canada, Oh

Advertisements.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for January is now ready, and for sale by all Booksellers and Newsmen. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

THE NORTHERN INDEPENDENT: progressive, unofficial, Methodist paper, published at Auburn, N. Y. WM. HOSMER, D. W. BRISTOL, H. MATTISON, H. R. CLARKE, B. T. ROBERTS, Editors. Circulation near 12,000. Now is the time to subscribe; \$1.00 a year in advance. Address Rev. WM. HOSMER, Auburn, N. Y.

A VALUABLE GIFT For any Season, and of permanent value, is WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

"It has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself: and that must be deemed good property, which will clear itself once a year."—Mass. Life Boat.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers in Boston and elsewhere. Dec 30

A NTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The Proceedings and Speeches of the late Anti-Slavery Convention at Bristol, are to be published immediately in pamphlet form. Size and price not yet known. Brethren in New England who may desire one or more copies, will send address and stamps to H. MATTISON, Secretary, at Syracuse, N. Y. Returns will be made, by mail, according to cost of pamphlet and remittance.

3w Dec 30

RHEUMATISM IS OFTEN CURED WITH the NEUROPATHIC DROPS, after all other remedies fail.

The following certificate is from a well known citizen of North Attleboro', Mass. The following certificate is from a well known citizen of North Attleboro', Mass.

To Mesers. B. O. & G. C. WILSON, Wholesale Botanio Druggists, Nos. 18 and 20 Central Street, Boston.
Gentlemen:—I have been subject to Rheumatism for a number of years, and all the various remedies which I have tried have failed to remove it.

Last August it was with great difficulty that I could raise my hand to my head, or pursue my usual business. While on a visit to Somerville my friends applied your Neuropathic Drops three times only,—morning, noon and night,—rubbing faithfully each time. The next morning I was entirely free from pain, and from that time to this have not been troubled with it in the least.

Dec. 30.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL FOR 1856.

"The Favorite Paper of New England." Published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.
In announcing the terms for the Boston Journal 1858, the proprietor does not deem it necessary to describe its peculiar characteristics as a popular newspaper, or to make any special promises for the future. He deems it sufficient to say, that what The Journal has been in the past it will be in the future. By the almost unanimous consent of its contemporaries throughout New England. The Journal stands at the head of the New England Press in all those qualities which go to make up a reliable, enterprising, live neutropaper. This position it has attained by pursuing a steady, straight-forward course in all respects, and by sparing neither labor or money to give the latest intelligence and the fullest reports of all matters of interest at the earliest moment. It has relied upon its own merits, and not upon the representations of canvassers or "drummers" to gain for it the confidence and patronage of the Publicand the result has been that IT HAS NOW A CIRCULATION MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT OF ANY PAPER OF ITS CLASS ITS NEW EXGLAXD—and at no previous time has its circulation increased more rapidly than during the past six mouths. The proprietor intends by the employment of experienced and competent men in all the departments of the establishment, and by the most liberal outlay of money in the procuring of important news from all quarters, to make The Journal still more worthy the name of "the favorite paper of New England." And with this simple announcement he invites the attention of newspaper readers and newspaper dealers throughout New England to the following statement of the terms for the several editions of The Journal:

Ing statement of the Island Morning and Evening, contains Journal:

The Boston Journal, Morning and Evening, contains the latest news received by the mails and telegraph up to the hour of going to press. It is printed on the Only Six-Cylinder Fast Press in New England, which enables us to hold back the forms until the very latest moment, and still work off the edition in season for the mails and expresses. It is published at the low rate of Six Dollars a Year; Single Copies Theo Cents.

The SEMI-WERKLY JOURNAL, Tuesday and Friday Mornings, contains all the reading matter published in The Mornings, contains all the reading matter published in The Daily Journal for the three days preceding—averaging from thirty-one to thirty-two full columns. The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Journal is Three Dollars a Year.

price of the Semi-Weekly Journal is Three Dollars a Year.

TO CLUBS.

Five copies, one year - Twelve Dollars Fifty Cents.
Ten copies, one year - Twelve Dollars Fifty Cents.
The Weekly Journal, Published on Thursday Morning, contains thirty columns of reading matter, prepared especially for its columns, and embraces all the news of interest for the week. It is furnished at the following very low rates: wrates:
One copy, one year
Two Copies, one year
Five copies, one year
Five copies, one year
Ten copies, one year
Ten copies, one year
And one to getter up of club.
Twenty copies, one year,
And two to getter up of club.

JOURNAL FOR CALIFORNIA. Six and a Quarter Cen-

Copy.

As an Advertising Medium, The Journal has no equ
New England. Its prices are uniform, and the Adven
ments are set up in a clear and conspicuous manne
diciously arranged and classified under the appheads, and appear in both the Morning and
papers without extra charge.

Its Circulation is more than double that of any "
or subscription paper in New England. The public
minded that NO DRUMMERS FOR ADVERTISING are
employed by this establishment.

The Cash Principle.—In all cases the "cash principle."

emproyed by this establishment.

The Cash Principle.—In all cases the "cash principle be adhered to, and no notice will be taken of any not accompanied by the money. All papers are discued at the expiration of the time paid for.

The Journal is for sale at all the Newspaper Depand on all the Haliroads throughout New England.

CHARLES O. ROGERIS, JOURNAL BUILDING, NO. 1

STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS. To any newspaper which will insert this advertise ment three times, and make an editorial reference thereto we will send the Daily Journal for one year. Dec 30 THE LADIES' REPOSITORY. "Queen of the Monthlies." Circulation, 34,000; increase in five The Monthlies." Circulation, 34,000; increase in five years, 22,000.

The Repository is a magazine devoted to Literature and Religion. Its publishers but echo the universal verdict of the public when they say, that no magazine in the country is better adapted to the family circle than this. We intend that the forthcoming volume. If possible, shall surpass even its predecessor in substantial value.

1. It will be printed on the finest calender paper and in superb style. its predecessor in substantial value.

1. It will be printed on the finest calender paper and in superb style.

2. Each number will contain two original steel engravings; executed in the highest style of art, by artists who stand at the head of their profession. This is done by no other magazine now published.

3. The Repository has a large list of original contributors, which comprises many of the best writers of both prose and poetry in the country.

4. The best English literary and religious magazines will also be laid under contribution for selected matter.

5. The editorial department will be at once varied, interesting and instructive. It will include Scripture Cabinet—Notes and Querices—Literary Correspondence from both London and New York—Notices of New Publications—Items, Literary, Scientific and Religious—Mirror of Apothegem, Wit, Repartee, and Aneedote—"Sideboard for Children "—and Editor's Table.

6. Dr. Clark will be assisted by several ladies and genetiemen of eminent literary abilities and reputation, in making up the various departments and in enriching the pages of the Repository.

The terms are two dollars a year, invariably in advance. All subscriptions must begin with the volume. All ministers of the M. E. Church are agents, and will receive subscriptions and payments for the Repository. Very liberal terms to all who act as agents for the work—specimen numbers sent to such.

The outlays to get up such a work are so great that the magazine can be afforded at this low rate only because of its immense circulation.

Ladies, you especially have an interest in the spread and influence of the Repository. Will you lend your aid to effect this object? None can do it more effectively than you. Call upon your neighbors and friends, show them a copy, and see that the work finds its way into their homes. One grand effort during the present month, visiting every family, and making them acquainted with the real character and claim of this magazine—we verily believe would result, notwithstanding "the hard t

F. A. BEAN, M. D., Botanic Physician and Surgeon, Bangor Me. Residence, Union Street, opposite the Methodist Church.

Dr. Bean has practised his profession for some time within the limits of this circuit. He has established a reputation for skill and faithfulness in all the departments of his profession. He goes to his new field recommended by a large circle of friends and patrons.

WM. MK. BRAY, H. L. BRAY, Pastors of M. E. Church, Unity and Troy.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]
BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-house and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manuer. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells for the East delivered in Springfield or Boston.

Address, A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

19 Sept 7

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Clavernck, N. Y. Male and Female. Board and Tuition,
strope year. Term opens Jan. 2d.
Gentlemen Instructors in Piano, Music, Painting and
Modern Languages. Address the
Nov 18
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
Acquired Capital of \$2,000,000. Increase of cash assets for the year ending Jan. 31, 1857, \$216,513,000.
Chartered by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1840, and is now the largest company in the United States. Insurance conducted strictly on the MUTUAL SYSTEM; each policyholder being a member of the Company, and participating in an annual allocation of the dividends of the surplus premiums, by which each assured derives all the benefits that can accuse from a life insurance, and at the lowest possible rates, being the actual cost—as there are no proprietary members or stockholders to participate in the surplus;—all the capital belonging to the policy holders.
Insurance granted to meet all the contingencies of life which are applicable to insurance.

JAMES GOODWIN, President.

GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.
Boston Office, 20 State Street.

EDWIN RAY, Agent.
CHARLES G. PUTNAM, M. D., Examining Physician.

April 8

SAMUEL TWOMBLY, ARCHITECT, will execute Architectural Designs for every variety of buildings, public and private.

Special attention given to Churches, School-houses, Banks, Halls, &c. Office, 46 Court Street, (Corner of Tremont,) Boston. Jan 23

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. In con-COMER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

have been induced to make (temporarily) a large Reduction in Terms. TION IN TERMS.

MERCANTILE COURSE.
One Month, day, \$12.00; Six Weeks, day, \$17.00; Two Months, day, \$20.00; Three Months, evening, \$15.00.

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PENMANSHIP, One Month, day or evening, \$5.00.

For NAVIGATION, LANGUAGES, &c., see Catalogue, which can be had at the College, 129 Washington Street, or by mail, free. Separate department for Ladies. There being no class system, students may enter at any time; and those desiring it are aided in obtaining suitable EMPLOYMENT.

Dec 23

East Conference. Would you, O youth, a monument Of dazzling beauty rear? Richer by far than gold or gems, As Venice crystal, clear? Then like Josiah, while in youth, Seek God with all the heart; " Decline not to the right or left," Nor from his ways depart.

Would you, your name in characters Of living light, inscribe High on the pinnacle of fame, As a sure, unerring guide Then make Religion your choice: Be active, zealous, true ;-O'er all the earth broadcast such seed As shall the earth renew.

Would you, O youth, a garland weave, Of roses rich and rare, Brighter than Flora's garden yields, More beautiful and fair? Now seek religion's priceless wreath Around your brow to twine; Let all the Christian graces form A garland pure, divine.

Would you, impatient, restless one, Have peace of heart and mind? Say, would you curb wild passion's will. And perfect freedom find? True rest is found alone in Christ;

True joys by him are given ;-A triumph o'er the foes of life, A sure passport to heaven. Religion is a blessed boon! It speaks a father's love; It emanated from the throne To guide our souls above;

It gives the heart where it resides A luster brighter far Than gilded dome, or "polished glass," Or eve's most brilliant star. Religion! could that "chemist's" heart

Have felt its magic true, He'd spurned that "philosophic stone," The "golden ingots" too: This sheds a halo round the tomb, And opens to our sight Celestial joys forever new,

Far in the realms of light. North Manchester, Conn.

> For Zion's Herald. HEAVENLY HOME.

Written after reading the Obituary Notice of Bro. Richard Hall, of Orford, N. H., in the Herald. He has gone to his God, he has gone to his rest, He has peacefully passed to the land of the blest; Forever free from the burden of life, The hopes and fears of this mortal strife; And closed forever the languid eye, No more to suffer, no more to die! The hand of disease and wasting pain Had slowly worn life's wearisome chain. I the chastened spirit, subdued and mild, nged for its rest like a tired child.

was! for the sorrowing household band, a left in tears for the " better land." nour of anguish they still were nigh, d smoothed the passage when the angel had come bear him away from his earthly home. as hard to part, but naught could avail, to must go forth alone through the shadowy vale;
The devoted love that had sought in vain
To soothe the anguish, to banish the pain,
And filial affection then had no power To gain a reprieve from the fearful hour: Could stay the hand of the spoiler Death. And that home of plenty, that home of peace, Lured not the soul from its promised release. When the summons came, resigned to die, He calmly passed to his home on high! Now it is finished; his life-task done! How peaceful the sleep of the suffering one!

Cambridge, Dec. 15th. LINES On the Death of Mrs. Mary C. Brown

And happy, thrice happy through boundless grace

To join the redeemed in the meeting place.

From sickness, grief and pain; Safely arrived among the blest, Temptations sift no more:

Escaped to thy Redeemer's breast, The mortal conflict's o'er. Among the glorified !

To die in peace for thee was best, Nor was that boon denied. Before thy Saviour's face !

Through faith and love, so long possessed

Communications.

THE BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. Bro. HAVEN:—In the present communication I wish to speak of some of the wants of the Biblia wish to speak of some of the wants of the Biolical Institute. In so doing I would disclaim any intention to withdraw the public interest from the noble and general efforts now made to establish various Conference seminaries in New England on a broader basis. There should be no clashing of interests between the Biblical Institute and these seminaries. They have distinct folded. Our Consequences. seminaries. They have distinct fields. Our Conference schools are to supply a good secular and Christian education to the children of our people, and the Biblical Institute is to impart a good pro-fessional training to the candidates for our minis-try. The Biblical Institute should not instruct in secular science, nor should the Conference seminary aim to prepare young men for the work of the ministry by providing instruction in theology and the original scriptures. This is a point of great practical importance, and should be well guarded by the trustees and faculties of our various institutions. The young man who is deficient in his English and classical studies should go first to the Conference seminary, and by a course of two or three years' study lay well the foundation. If age and other circumstances permit, he should go even further before entering the Biblical Insti-tute, and avail himself of the advantages of the university. This will prepare him in the best manner for an intelligent and thorough study of theology and the original scriptures. We do not approve of the plan of graduating at the Biblical Institute, and then afterwards going to the university or college. Professional studies should be

versity or college. Professional studies should be Our young men who cannot go to college, whose ference seminaries if they are deficient in their English studies. Every minister should be a good English scholar. He can then come to the Biblical Institute and take the English part of the cal Institute and take the Engish part of the course, or if prepared can take up all the original scriptures. A preparation for this involves a knowledge of Greek and Latin, so far as is usually required for admission to college. Too many of our young men hasten to the Biblical Institute without this preparation.

We would then announce it as our first want, a large of students well qualified for entering upon

class of students well qualified for entering upon our theological course. This has been a great lack all through our ten years' history. We must beg our young men, and especially our brethren in the ministry, to consider this matter more carefully, and see to it that the Quarterly Conferences do not send us young men who are entirely unprepared to pursue our course of study to advantage.

ther annual grant from the missionary treasurers of upwards of £1000, in consideration of the support and instruction of missionary students. Their expenditures amount to the round sum of \$30,000 annually. About one half of this is made up by Such is a mother's love. And as she passes

single Conference, which meets annually, are able strictly to enforce any collection which has been ordered. It is not so with us. Our connection is up from the depths of the soul, "My MOTHER!" broken up into a large number of Annual Conferences, each of which is sovereign in respect to all collections not specially ordered in the Discipline. If an Annual Conference orders a collection, it is still looked upon as optional by individual pastors and societies. If they refuse to make the collection, nothing is done with them. If a resolution Every evening I see in their beds tion, nothing is done with them. If a resolution is passed disapproving of their conduct, it is generally soon forgotten, and has but very little moral effect. Still, we are of opinion that the annual collections should be continued, and indeed must be, or the institution will speedily die. After all, this object of benevolence will often be lost sight of in times of financial embarrassment, or when other objects of a concile layer terror research the continued and the continued of the continue

other objects of a special character press upon the our prophet school, under God, but to those pious and large-hearted and far-seeing men and women, to whom God in his reserving men and women, to whom God in his providence has committed the A legion of babies, all in a breezetalent of wealth. To you, brethren and sisters in Christ, we must look, mainly, for the accomplishment of this sacred object. It has always been so in the history of the church. The pious Obadiah fed a hundred sons of the prophets out of his own estate, and the good deacon Ambrose, of Alexandria candowed with his wealth the first prophet than the good deacon Ambrose, of Alexandria candowed with his wealth the first prophet than the good deacon Ambrose, of Alexandria candowed with his wealth the first prophet than the glass, with a razor at his throat; Christ, we must look, mainly, for the accomplishdria, endowed with his wealth the first prophet school of the Christian church, which for five Mitigates their aching with a forty-pound roar; centuries continued to bless the world with a suc- Baby at the coal hod hurries to begin, cession of pious and learned ministers. So all the prophet schools in Europe and America, so far as know, have been mostly endowed by private munificence. Permit me to exhort you, brethren,

And then the frightened little ones all fly to me for shell and the standing tops turvy, and then the frightened little ones all fly to me for shell and the standing tops turvy. to make to yourselves friends with the mammon And so the drama closes mid a general helter skelter. of unrighteousness, so that when you fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations. Be abundant as God has given you the ability, in your benefactions to those institutions whose sole object is the salvation of men and the glory of God. In

nobly, and the blessing of God will not fail to rest upon you. May I suggest the danger of delay? Be your own executors.

The Biblical Institute has just received a legacy of \$1,000, which it should have received years ago, of the late Mrs. Agnes Sutherland, of Leith, Scotland. This noble gift was devised to Dr. Dempster, for the Biblical Institute, in 1846. She soon after died. Eleven years have passed, and we have just received the principal sum. With

this way you will bless the world, while you are

sleeping in the tomb. Some of you have done nobly, and the blessing of God will not fail to rest

and we have just received the principal sum. With gratitude the institution receives it; but had it been paid at the time, it would have doubled itself in the properties of the principal sum, which is the properties of the principal sum, which is the properties of the properties of

churches feel the need of a well educated, pious and laborious ministry, and they utter their voice from time to time in no equivocal terms. Our Missionary Board demands such men for its foreign fields, and will send none others, and our young men themselves feel the need of the highest qualifications. Into the bosoms of many of our people God has poured his abundance, and how can they appropriate it more for the divine glory and the appropriate it more for the divine giory and the good of man, than by building a school of the prophets which shall be equal to our wants? Let me propose, then, to Methodists and friends everywhere, and especially to those of New England, the final establishment of the mother Biblical Institute, with its buildings and endowments, on this approaching contemplated in the mother Biblical steps was the steps and exercise. The Chill's steps and exercise was the same as the steps and exercise was the same as th this approaching centennial of American Methodism. Let us have something in it monumental of our gratitude to God for the past, and of our hope

Madies.

For Zion's Herald. A MOTHER'S LOVE.

The mother's love has been proverbial in all man. The mother's love has been proverbial in all nations, and in all ages of the world. Among the higher principles of our nature this principle stands pre-eminent. It is stronger than death. The winds of adversity seem to fan this flame which burns brightly and steadily on the altar of the mother's heart; and the dark tide of sin and death which have flaved for contraction. the mother's heart; and the dark tide of sin and death, which have flowed for centuries through the floodgates of iniquity and overspread our world, cannot quench it. The casket is beautiful, and the gem is invaluable. This principle is certainly the gift of God, infixed in the female heart for wise purposes, the development and manifestation of which are seen in every domestic circle. It is not confined to splendid mansions, to the lands of eloquence and song, to the elysium of the various that the confined to splendid mansions, to the lands of eloquence and song, to the elysium of the various that the confined to splendid mansions to the lands of eloquence and song, to the elysium of the various that the confined to splendid mansions to the lands of eloquence and song, to the elysium of the various through the confined to splendid mansions. eloquence and song, to the elysium of the ancient mythology, or the transcendental regions of the moderns; it exists not only in the poet's visions, or the angel's dreams, but is found in the moderns; it exists not only in the poet's visions, or the angel's dreams, but is found in the moderns. or the angel's dreams, but is found in the rude log cabin and in the Indian's wigwam; indeed, it ex-

We have in some instances been put to the painful duty of advising such young men to leave us and spend a year or more at one of our Conference seminaries.

Our second want is that of an endowment. This is, indeed, not a "want" only, but is felt more and more to be a necessity. The plan of sustaining the institution by annual collections in the churches, was, indeed, the only practicable plan in the early history of the institution. Our students pay nothing for their tuition, and we had no funds to sustain the Faculty. There was no other way, then, but to ask our congregations to help us by an annual collection. The Providence, New England and New Hampshire Conferences cheerfully responded to the call, but the more distant and the same and the same and the term of spring has been most astonishing. Its redeem-ing and reclaiming power has been felt when all other means, save the gospel, have proved ineffectual. Often has the thought—"I have sinned against a mother's love "—melted into tenderness the hardest hearts, and caused the tears of continuous principle! thy victories stand next to the glorious victories of the cross, beneath which thou didst shed thy holiest tears which fell from the weeping eyes of the sainted mother of Jesus. We can hardly conceive of a heart so deeply stainfully responded to the call, but the more distant fully responded to the call, but the more distant affection; but to conceive of a heart so dark a Conferences, as remarked in our last, failed to do to turn a deaf ear to the eloquent accents of the conferences. so; and this plan of support, therefore, cannot be depended upon. It is true that our English breth-the conceptions of man. That heart must be foul depended upon. It is true that our English Drethren, to a considerable extent, continue to sustain
their theological institutions by annual collections.
They do it, however, in this way only in part; for
they have an endowment which yields them about
\$7000 annually. They also have an annual grant
from the Book Room of £1000, \$5000; and a further annual grant from the missioners treasurers.

**The world would be a wilderness filled with terrible monstrom the Book Room of £1000, \$5000; and a further annual grant from the missioners treasurers.

expenditures amount to the round sum of Society annually. About one half of this is made u, by collections, and the other half as above explained. The English Methodists being more strictly confinite heaven," and behold her, by the eye of faith, sitting at the right hand of the throne of faith hand of the throne of faith, sitting at the right hand of the throne of faith hand of the throne of the faith hand of the throne of faith hand of the throne of the faith hand of the fai E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN.

DOMESTIC BLISS.

"A married lady of thirty odd."

public attention. An endownent, therefore, is our only safeguard to permanency and prosperity.

To whom shall we look for an endowment of The and the state of th Johnny a crying, And Lucy a sighing,

Children.

No higher object can we propose to ourselves than a succession of learned and pious pastors, and flaming missionaries of the cross, whose godly life and persuasive eloquence shall turn the feet of our children into the divine testimonies. If we mistake not, the indications of Providence are entirely clear as to our duty in this matter. Our churches feel the need of a well educated, pious long the property of th

Her crew are resolved, and her timbers are staunch: She 's the vessel of merey; good speed to her launch. The life-boat, the life-boat! how fearless and free She wins her bold course o'er the wide rolling sea;

of the young are fearful. Almost any trade is better than none. Some trade, calling or profession should be thoroughly learned. It occupies the mind, curbs the passions, and tasks the faculties of youth. It prevents your running to waste, or, what is worse, running to ruin. A good education, habits of industry, and a useful calling, are of far greater price than the greatest fortune without the condition for its transfer of the second transfer of the seco out these qualities, for it is these which make the

Hiscellany.

Wombwell in the management of one of the wellknown traveling menageries. Mr. Edmonds' purists on every shore that is marked by woman's footsteps. But especially is it seen, yea felt, where science and religion exert their mighty power upon human mind; for the principle, though innate, may be cultivated like any other mighty power upon denoted by the principle of the control of the ordinary carriages, one of two compartments, the adjoining denoted by the control of the control of two compartments, the adjoining denoted by the control of two compartments, the adjoining denoted by the control of two compartments, the adjoining denoted by the control of two compartments, the adjoining denoted by the control of two compartments, the adjoining denoted by the control of the control of two compartments. sence and religion exert their mighty power upon human mind; for the principle, shough innate, may be cultivated like any other principle implanted in us by our Creator.

The object of her affections may throw off the restraints of family discipline, rush madly from a father's arms and a mother's bosom, circumnaving are the world, traverse every distant shore, mix in all the scenes of dissipation and dark wickedness which sinful earth presents to the view of an omniscient God, and, strange as it may seem, that mother, who has been confined to some miserable hut without the necessaries of life which that son should have furnished for her, remembers him still. Her mind has followed him; her heart has loved him, and does still love. Her language is,

"I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

**I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

**I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

**I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

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**I but know that I love thee, whatever t

We have in some instances been put to the painful The effect of this principle in the mother upon her injured, but his savage assailant at last succeeded believing in Christ. During the spring and sumin ripping up his belly, and then the poor animal was at the tiger's mercy. The lion was dead in a few minutes The scene was a fearful one. The inmates of every den seemed to be excited by when his soul was delivered from all doubt and the conflict, and their roaring and howling might darkness, and he continued to praise God and to bave been heard a quarter of a mile distant. Of freely converse with all who came to see him. His course Mr. Edmonds and his men could not interdying testimony was very clear and satisfactory. fere while the conflict lasted, but when the tiger's fury had partly subsided, they managed to remove the carcase. He must have used his paws as a sort of battering ram against the partition, as it was pushed in rather than torn down.

> In grading near the crossing of Broad and trespass upon the old burying ground of the Indians who once had their village here, and not a before yesterday, an Indian with his squaw and little boy happened to pass along just as the work-men struck an Indian mound. He stopped, and for

INDIAN SENSIBILITY.

and then sat down upon the ground, drew his little one to him, and wept like a child. The kind-little one to him, and wept like a child. The kind-little one to him, and wept like a child. The kind-little one to him, and wept like a child. The kind-little one to him, and wept like a child. The kind-little one to him, and all around. hearted laborers, in pity for his feeling, gathered the bones they had thrown out, covered them in the mound again, and retired to another part of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he were the work till he were the work till he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful some content of the work till he were the work till he we rowful scene, and could not but affect those who witnessed it -Red Wing (Min.) Sentinel.

Biographical.

Mrs. ABI PEASE died in Granville, Mass., Nov 4th, aged 75 years and 9 months. The subject of this notice was long and widely known in this region under the familiar name of "Mother Pease," and as such will be remembered by the old preachers who have traveled Windsor Circuit, as well as those who within the past ten r fifteen years have been stationed in Scitico, Somers and Thompsonville.

Sister Pease was converted in the fall of 1829, under the labors of Revs. Edmund M. Beebe and Geo. Sutherland, who were then on the circuit, and from that time until her death she maintained and from that time until her death she maintained a consistent Christian life. Her house, which was well ordered, was a home for the weary itinerant, and, as she expressed it, she gloried in letting it be known that "she kept a Methodist tavern." She was a woman of more than ordinary energy of character, which was manifested not only in her whole Christian course—her making religion a working of writing the part of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers character, which was manifested not only in her whole Christian course—her making religion a matter of principle—her constant attendance on the means of grace, but also in the manner in which she brought up her family. Left a widow at the age of 44, with five children, three sons and two daughters, dependent upon her, she determined to give them such moral culture as should make them respectable and useful members of society. They are all living, and all members of steinety. They are all living, and all members of the mare occupying responsible situations in the church, and also in the town. She had a great desire that her unconverted son might be brought into the fold of Christ, and scarcely a day passed that she did not mention his case, and bear it to God in prayer. Mother Pease was remarkably strong and vigorous, seldom sick for more than a few days at a time in her life, and able to go about until the last. Often during the spring and sum mer, in disagreeable weather, while others younger and more active have been guilty of "softness and needless self-indulgence" in staying at home, she has been at her post, and many are the strong testimonies in favor of religion which we have heard been six at the proper performance of its functions well, the powers of the system are fully eveloped. The stoneous sull, the bowers of the eystem are fully eveloped. The stoneous sull, the bowers of the system are fully eveloped. The stoneous sulfers in consequence of one organ—the two holes system suffers in consequence of one organ—the two holes system suffers in consequence of one organ—the two holes system suffers in consequence of one organ—the two holes system suffers in consequence of one organ—the two holes system suffers in consequence of one organ—the two holes system suffers in consequence of one organ—the two holes system suffers in consequence of one organ—the two holes system suffers in consequence of one of the preparence of in fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one of maching deserted to the

called to meet her in heaven.

Geo. W. Rogers.

Hazardville, Conn., Dec. 7.

Mrs. PAULINE RACE VOLK died in Charlemont, NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS! "Hard

sis approaching centennual or some thing in it manumental of surgratitude to Golf of the past, and of our hope for the future. Let it be connectional; and let us give an opportunity to all who love this sacred object, to contribute to it according as Gold shall give to each a willing heart.

But, in the meantine, we must not forget the present wants of the institution. Eight years are yet to pass before the period above adverted to will arrive. Let the collections be everywhere taken, and the general plan, which has been so successful, still be present and for the future. Whatever our hands find to do, should be done with our might. Many of as will not live to see the joyful centenary year. Living or dying, then, let us have work done, as far as possible, day by day.

Living or dying, then, let us have work done, as far as possible, day by day.

Living or dying, then, let us have work done, as far as possible, day by day.

Whateve one or two other wants, of which laws an or the standard of the standard of the standard of the present communication. The standard of the st

were hopeful and triumphant, as is ever the case with those who live holily in Christ Jesus

H. B. Abbot.

Sister Nanct Fountain, of Bristol, Me., died in Lynn, Mass., July 29, 1857, aged 64 years.

She was born in this town, and has for the most part of her life resided here. Her death occurred in the family of one of her daughters, where she had been staying a few months on a visit. She has for many years been a member of the M. E. the Church, and her uniform piety is well known to those who have labored on this circuit, and shared her cordial hospitality. Her testimonies have borne as much weight, perhaps, as of any other borne as much weight, perhaps, as of any other person in this place in years past; though for sevence of the property of the period of the her cordial nospitative.

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St.) Boston.

St.) Boston.

St.) Boston.

St.) Boston.

ONE PRICE WAREHOUSE. Established in body seriously affected the state of her mind. On the near approach of death she was able to resign the near approach of death she was able to resign the near approach of her heavenly Father, through all into the hands of her heavenly Father, through the near approach of her heavenly Father through the near approach throug

Bristol, Me., Dec., 1857. B. F. SPRAGUE.

MARTHA E., daughter of Laban and Saral BLAIR, died in East Pittston, Dec. 7, 1857, aged Il years, 7 months. Her disease was consumption; her sickness long and painful; yet she bore it with resignation be-coming an older Christian. Her death was tri-umphant. Thus can a Christian child die.

East Pittston, Dec. 16. ORAN STROUT. few skulls and bones have been thrown up. Day before yesterday, an Indian with his squaw and little boy happened to pass along just as the workmen struck an Indian mound. He stopped, and for a short time silently watched the men as they rudely cast its contents out of their way, but soon, overcome by his emotions, he commenced sobbing, and then sat down upon the ground, drew his

> Sister MARY T. PIERCE, wife of Bro. Clothier Pierce, passed to the church triumphant, Oct. 26. Sister P. for a number of years was a consistent and useful member of the Fourth Street M E. Church in this city. She will be remembered by her friends in Boston, Cambridge and Cambridge-port, as a Christian of exemplary piety and amiable character. Her last sickness, of about ten months, was exceedingly trying and severe. Through derangement of her nervous system, her mind became for a while beclouded, but for several weeks previous to death her faith was firm, her erful, and she became an example of patient suffering. She now rests at home New Bedford, Dec 15. H. H.

Adbertisements.

has been at her post, and many are the strong testimonies in favor of religion which we have heard her give at such times. Her sickness was short and distressing. She left home in usual health to visit her sisters in Granville, Mass., where, soon

Cornhill.

Retail Agent. J. Russell Spaiding, 27 Tremont Street.

And sold by Druggists throughout the United States as

British Provinces.

Sept 9

Mrs. Pauline Race Volk died in Charlemont, Nov. 28, aged 44 years, 6 months and 5 days.

She was led in her youth to the Saviour, and when 14 years of age joined the M. E. Church, and since has been an ardent lover of Zion, and of this the home of her choice. Her sufferings for the last few months have been painful, and she has proved the Saviour one that sticketh closer than a brother. In the sad hour, when leaving a husband and six dear children, she said, "Thy will be done." And when her friends gathered around her dying bed, to look on that palsied face, so fixed that she could not open her eyes or move her tougue, she could press with her hand, to signify that her trust was in Christ. In the language of scripture, "I was dumb with silence; I opened not my mouth, because thou dist it."

Mr. Edward E., youngest son of William Colleurn, Eq., of Orono, Me., died of consumption, Dec. 1, aged 20 years and 3 months.

Our young brother was noted for steady habits

Mrs. Carliegues sent to hose who desire them.

And their customers; why may not our excellent, head find their customers; why may not our preachers who feel like it try what they can be fold shed in customers; why may not our preachers who feel like it try what they can be did also. Try. Let our preachers who feel like it try what they can do in my plan of last year.

The True Woman, by Rev. Dr. J. T Peck. 1 lean.

Lady Huntingdon Fortrayed, by Rev. Z. A. Mudge. 1 vol. 19mo. 30 pp. 1868. Frice, 30 cents.

Methodist Almanac for 1858. Frice, 6 cents. 50 cents herolines of Methodism. By Rev. Geo. Coles. 1 vol. 12mo. 470 pp. With two portraits. 1 vol. 12mo

omorths.

There is but one in the place who united with the M. E. Church before her. For more than forty years she has held on her way rejoicing to the "rest remaining," until her probation was ended by paralysis, and her happy spirit ascended to the Saviour.

Stoughton, Mass., Dec. 10.

Sister Eunice Lapham, wife of David Lapham, died in Auburn, Me., Nov. 22d. 1857, aged 55.

The purity and kindness of Sister Lapham's daily conduct and conversation were such as to endear her to her numerous relatives and friends, and to make the loss severely felt. Her life was embittered by doubts and fears, but her last hours were hopeful and triumphant, as is ever the case

Advertisch.

NEW MUSIC FOR SOCIAL The Eden Above, On the Cross, On the Cross,
Invitation,
Homeward Bound.
All the above are printed on single sheets. Price, 3 c.
each—\$\frac{1}{2}\$00 per hundred.
Those who wish them sent by mail will remit as above, adding 3 cents per dozen for postage, or 1 cent for a single copy.
Gospel Trumpet, printed on a larger sheet. Price, 4 cents

-\$3\$ per hundred.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent
New England Methodist Depository,
5 Cornhill, Boston. \$101 A YEAR pays for Board, for washing, fuel, room reat, incidentals and common English at FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. N. Y. Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superi. r facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo R. Pculton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins Dec. 3d, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Sept 23 Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal.

Whare rulings free,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,
Thos. A. Dexter.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
JOHN HOLANS, Consulting Physician.

March 1

RETURN OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUOf November, 1857.

1. Name of the Company? Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

2. When chartered? Jone 12, 1846.

3. For what period? Unlimited.

4. Where I cated? Hartford Connecticut.

5. On what table or basis of mortality, and
upon what rate of interest, is the rate of
promium calculated? Carlisle tables of
mortality @ 4 per cent.

6. What percentage is added to rate computed to be necessary for pa, ment of losses, to
meet rent, salaries, commissions, and other
incidental expenses and extraordinary contingencies? 35 per cent. on age under 46,
and 45 to 50 per cent. on older ages.

7. Amount insured by existing policies? 820,041,827 50

8. Present net value of existing policies or
amount requisite for re-insurance at the rate
of premium charged by the company, or by
some other of good reputation, in actual
use—and what one, including the "loading," or addition for expenses and contingencies? Computed to Jan. 31, 187.

9. If estimated, and not actually computed,
state the grounds upon which said estimate
is predicated? Computed, by Elizur
Wright's valuation tables.

10. State in full the assets of the company? \$2,615 313 92
21. Number of shares owned in each bank? cost, \$20,065
State par value and market value, per share.

City Bank of Hartford, 100 shares, par value 8100.

City Bank of histriora, 100 spares, par value 5100.
Charter Oak, 410 44100.
State, 410 44100.
Etha, 1st instalment, 25 4410.
Merchauts and Manufacturers, 1st instal, 100, 10.
Merchauts New Haven, 100 4410.
No sales by which to determine the present market value
12. Number of shares owned in each railroad, stating the corporate name of each, and

12. Number of shares owned in each railroad, stating the corporate name of each, and State par value and morket value, per share? amount invested in each, at cost, on books? cost, 13,000 hartford and New Haven, 80 chartes, par value \$100. Connecticut River, old. 25 " 100. On sales by which to determine the present market value.

13. Amount owned in railroad bonds? \$601,680 \$134 ear value and market value, per share. Far value per share, \$100. No sales by which to determine the present market value.

14. Amount invested in real celate, at cost, on the books of the company? None.

15. Amount loaned on mortgages of real estate?

as Amount loaned on notes secured by co

by the company?

clared promised or acknowledged indebi-edness, or other claims, including divi-dends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profiles? Present value of unpaid divi-dends, not yet due, 23. Amount received for premiums the past 23. Amount received for premiums in cash?
24. Amount received for premiums in cash?
25. Amount received for premiums in promises or securities?
26. Amount received for interest the past year, 166,739 76
27. Amount paid for interest the past year, 166,739 76
28. Amount payment of interest on guarnatee fund,
29. Amount of the final payment of interest on guarnatee fund,
29. Amount of the final payment of interest on guarnatee fund,
29. Amount of the final payment of interest on guarnatee fund,
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29. Amount of the final payment of interest on guarnatee fund,
29. Amount of the final payment of interest on guarnatee fund,
29. Amount payment of interest o

being the final payment of interest on guarantee fund,
28 Amount of guarantee funde? And state
particularly whether the same are in cash
or subscription notes. Guarantee fund is cancelled.
29. How are dividends, distributions of sarplus funds, bonuses, or estimated profits
paid, whether in cash, sorip, or otherwise
on credit, and whether on demand, or if on
credit for what length of time, and whether
payable at a specific time, or indichinitely, at
the discretion of the company? The time is
optional with the Directors, but at present
the dividends are paid four years after they
are declared by cancelling an equal amount
of premium notes of those who have paid
their premiums in part by note, or in cash
to those who have paid the whole in cash.
30. Amount paid for exp uses, taxes and commissions, the past year?
Guy R. Phelps, Scoretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY.

88. HARFORD, NOVEMBER 9th, 1857.
Personally appeare. James Goodwin, President, and Guy R. Phelps, Score'ary of the above Company, and severally made oath that the above statement, by them subscribed, is in their belief true.

Before me. GEO. S. GILMAN, Justice of the Peace.
EDWIN RAY, General Agent.

Boston Office, No. 20 State Street.

Dec 23

BAUTIFUL WORLD. This charming and popular scored Song, as published by A. Davis and N. A. Soule, and as sung at our hir camp meetings, is for sale by the Subscriber Can. A Suite, and as sung at our hir camp meetings, is for sale by the Subscriber can. A Suite, and as sung at our hir camp meetings, is for sale by the Subscriber can. I Susting the original please order as above. Single copies 3 cents. Wholesale \$2 per hundred. Sent rare to ali who order, enclosing the pay for the number desired.

Dec 23

N. A. SOULE.

The undersigned, having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Sprup," do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

From our own experience, as well as from the testimony of others, whose intelligence and miterity are altrogether understinated by the subscriber objects. Indeed its effects would be incredible, but from the high classification of our copyright. Those destring the original please order as above. Single copies 3 cents. Wholesale \$2 per hundred. Sent rare to ali who order, enclosing the pay for the number desired.

Dec 23

N. A. SOULE.

It is well known that the medicinal effect of Protoxide of from is lost by even a brief exposure to air, and that to exist and the protocolour of protoxide of from without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

If the Peruvian Sprup, this does not nearly the protocolour of the public.

The undersigned, having experience, as well as from the testimony of others, whose intelligence can minerally are altrogether understance of the public.

The undersigned, having experience, as well as from the testimony of others, whose intelligence can

set per hundred. Sent rars to all who order, enclosing the pay for the number desired.

Dec 23

N. A. SOULE.

TO CURL AND BEAUCIFY PHE HAIR AND WHITTEN THE AND HEAD STATES. THE PROPERTY PHE HAIR CURLING COMPOUND.

All who wish to improve the health and growth of the flair and Whiskers, should not be without this Compound. It has been fully tested to be the best article now in use. It should not be without this Compound. It has been fully tested to be the best article now in use. It should not be without this Compound. It has been fully tested to be the best article now in use. It is should not be without this Compound. It has been fully tested to be the best article now in use. It is should not be without this Compound. It has been fully tested to be the best article now in use. It is should not be without this Compound. It has been fully tested to be the best article now in use. It is purely vegetable, it will not injure the Hair, but will remove the unmatural dryuces and instances its growth and the part of the follow. For sale for the Proprietor by WEEKS 2 POTTER, Agents, 157 Washington St., and by Druggists generally. Price 3 to 0 per package, put up in a beautiful form for the toilet.

For the Skin and Complexion, Use D. DR. LE BAR ON'S LILY Cikkam. This article is composed of the good, and as it contains no poisonous or other most resident and the state of the should be used at all times and with entire esfety, even upon the most delicate skin. Price only 2: cents and 60 cents. Meers. Wilson Fairbank & Co., 42 & 46 itanover Street Bears. B. Sura & Co., 1 Cornhill, Meers Weeks & Tremont Street, Boston, Wholesale Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF LADIES AND THE LAWS AND PROMOTE THE HARM STATES AND THE AND THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF LADIES.

THE PARTICULAR ATTENTI

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THE PEDA
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woman of verting a around, net the lipy.

LE.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The persone insured.

The principles distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. I, 1853. Distribution made Dec. I, 1853, amount ed to 30 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Fremium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphiets of the Company and its reports to be had of its ageuts, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, J written for, poet-paid.

M. P. Wilder, Charles P. Curtis, A. W. Thaxter, Jr., Thos. A. Dexter.

OHN BO. men.

In short, we will promise our customers an Instruse equal if not superior to any Manufacturer, and guarantee ENTIRE AND PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Music Teachers, Leaders of Choirs, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our Rooms at any time, and examine or test the Instruments on exhibition for sale, at their leisure.

As a still further guarantee to the public as to the excellence of the MELODEONS from our Manufactory, we begleave to refer, by permission, to the following Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, who have examined our Instruments, and will give their opinion when called upon:
Chickering & Sons, Hallet & Cumston, T. Gilbert & Co., William P. Emerson, A. W. Ladd & 60., George Hews, Woodward & Brown, Newell & Co.

MELODEONS RENTED.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent ore-ifea as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing, to obtain it at a expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at lenst year's rent.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent d'to the manufactory in Boston, with each or estifact'ences will be promptly attended to, and as faithful

to the manufactory in Boston, with each or satisfactores will be promptly attended to, and as faithfucuted as if the parties were present, or employed to select, and on as reasonable terms.

select, and on as reasonable terms.

Scroll leg, 4 1 2 cotave,
Scroll leg, 5 cotave,
Plano style, 5 cotave,
Plano style, 5 cotave,
Plano style, carved leg,
Plano style, 2 cot of Reeds,
Plano style, 2 cot of Reeds,
Plano style, 5 cotave,
Organ Melodeon,
Organ Melodeon,
Organ Melodeon, extra finish,
Pedal Bars Melodeon. Letters, certificates and notices from the press, from the world, may also be seen at our salesroom Descriptive circulars sent free to any address.
S. D & H. W. SMITH, 511 Washington Street, (neaBoylston Market,) Boston.
9mo June 10

GILBERT & CO., Grand, Parlor Grand See and Square PIANO-FORTE Manufactory, 484 Washington Street, Boeton. New York Warerooms, 419 & 421 Broadway, corner of Canal Street. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manu-facturer in Boston. This firm has within the last year in-troduced some very important and material troduced some very important and material

IMPROVEMENTS. An entire set of new scales have
been made, including a new scale for a Grand Piano-forte.
The first Piano made from it received the award of a Silver
Medal at the last Exhibition of the Massecinetts Charitable
Mechanic Association. By the peculiar construction of said
new scales, they have greatly improved their Square Pianofortes, by increasing the vibration, clearness, and purity of
tone. They have also adopted

NEW IMPROVED ACTION, which is simple in its conatruction, very squartive to the most delicate touch, operates NEW IMPROVED ACTION, which is simple in its construction, very scusitive to the most delicate touch, operates without a spring, (an advantage possessed by no other action,) and therefore requires little, if any regulating, by the changes of weather or olimate; combines all the most desirable qualities sought for during the last twenty years. For which a Medal was swarded at the last Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. These instruments are all prepared for Coleman's Patent

ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT, in which there is combined with the Plano-forte, a Wind Instrument, the same keyboard controlling both in such a manner, that either can be used separate, or both together, thus furnishing an instrument for Organ or Piano music, or that may be combined a the pleasure of the performer, in orchestral effects.

INON FRAMES. From a knowledge of the fact that Piano-fortes made without metallo frames, (as was the case in

16. Amount loaned on notes secured by collaterals of personal property?

17. Amount loaned on notes without collaterals?

18. State in premium notes of insured members 26 per cost. interest,

18. State in full all other investments? Special deposits in Banks,
Hartford City Bonds.
Cash on hand and in Bank,
Premiums in the hands of agents,
19. Amount due to the company, which is overdue and in arrears? Are any such included in the above statements of assets and investments; and if so, to what amount?
What part if any, is due on account of risks actually terminated by the company? Is included in the above searchained and unpeid?

21. Amount of losses claimed and unpeid?

22. Amount of losses secretained and unpeid?

23. Amount of losses secretained and unpeid?

24. Amount of losses secretained and unpeid?

25. Amount of losses secretained and unpeid?

26. Amount of losses secretained and unpeid?

27. Amount of losses secretained and unpeid?

28. Amount of losses secretained and unpeid?

29. Amount of losses secretained an tune with the Reeds.

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have repeatedly been awarded to these manufacturers, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other places, but have never, (previous to 1856,) in any advertisement, handbill or circular, been alluded to in a single instance, by them, having always relied upon the character of their instruments, which have now been before the public about thirty years.

THE FACT may be estated that at the last Exhibition of the Massachusette Charitable Mechanic Association, they were awarded SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, for All orders by mass, or otherwise, as faithfully executed as if the parties were personally present, and will be warrant.

Afforders by miss, or otherwise, as satisfied executed as if the parties were personally present, and will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Dec 31

19 DERUVIAN SYRUP, Or Protected Solution
of Protexide of Iron Combined, having successfully
passed the ordeal to which new discoveries in the Materia
Medica are subjected, must now be received as an established medicine
Its efficacy in curing Dyspepsis, Affections of the Liver,
Dropey, Neuraigia Bronchitts and Consumptive Tenden
cies Disordered State of the Blood, Boils, Soursy, and the
Prostrating Effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debility,
and all diseases which require a Tonic and Alterative Medsites, is beyond a nestion.

persons respecting the character of the Syrup, cannot fail to be satisfied with the following, among numerous testimonists in the hands of the Agents. The signatures are those of gentlemen well known in the community, and of the highest respectability.

CARD.

4. The frouble and perplexity of miling and attending to a shuttle (as in other machine) is, in this, avoided—no shuttle is employed—the under thread being used from a large spool.

5. It can be used by hand or feet at pleasure; conveniences for the latter power always accompany the machine, without extra cost.

6. It is very simple, yet strong, in construction—easily learned and kept in order—can be run at great speed, and does not require to be taken apart to be othed.

7. The stitch is always distinct, even and regular—and for general beauty, strength and elasticity excels the very best hand sewing.

8. This machine embroiders beautifully.

9. The Free is only Syrenyt-rive dollars.

Family Machines also arranged in Tables, 'abinets, &c. &c. with drawers, and every convenience for work and speed, at prices variying from kighty five to One Eundred and Thirty Dollars. Machines for manufacturing purposes from Ninety Dollars upwards.

18. SUMMER STREET, (Hercantile Building) BOSTON, NEW YORK, Dec 9

A PLAN TO MAKE THE POOR RICH—ry pro tem for the organization of a colony for emigration on the plan proposes to act as provisional secretary pro tem for the organization of a colony for emigration of the organization of a colony for emigration of the organization of a colony for emigration of the plan propose of in recent articles in the Herd dollar benefit of organization of a colony for emigration of the organization of publication should be addressed to the Editor, and letters on business should be addressed